The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,824—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1883.

SHIPPING.

OUTWARD BOUND MAIL-STEAMER.

THE MAILS and PASSENGERS by the s.s. TEHERAN, expected on Monday next, will be landed at CARNAC instead of Apollo-bunder.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. TUESDAY
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	14th „
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	21st „
L. PEKIN	3800	600	A. Symons	28th „
— SURAT	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2983	5.0	W. M. Robbie	11th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
TEHERAN	2588	400		10th Aug.
DECCAN	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	24th „
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 14, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	Rs. 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	Rs. 520	Including wines.
II do. ..	340	With food.	II do.	350	With food.
III do.	150		III do.	155	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday .... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	Rs. 95		Rs. 80
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 115	do.	.. 100
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 73

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ „ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

THE magnificent S. S. "CASCAPEDIA," 1,924 tons registered, P. DOYLE, Master, WILL SAIL for Liverpool about the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply on board in Prince's Dock or to

KILLICK NIXON and Co.,
Agents.

S. S. THESSALY will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about 11th instant, calling only at the Canal and Malta. She has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For freight and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1883. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.
WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
MORMUGAO HARBOUR WORK.

WANTED, SUB-CONTRACTORS to undertake the quarrying and delivery of 90,000 cubic yards of stone ballast and sand. For specification, apply to P. THURSBY, Acting Chief Engineer, W. I. P. Railway, Goa.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas. This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of
HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGIN
26, Apollo-street.

THE following CHANGES in connection with our firm, HARVEY and SABAPATHY, will take effect from 1st August, 1883.

Mr. HARVEY will take over the Bombay business and carry it on in future under the style and firm of HARVEY & Co.

Mr. SABAPATHY will take over the Madras business and carry it on under the style and firm of A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.

Messrs. Harvey & Co. will represent Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar & Co. in Bombay, and their joint Cotton Presses in the Bombay Presidency and Berar are shortly to be sold to a Limited Company to be formed in Bombay, and their Cotton Presses in the Madras Presidency are to be sold to a Limited Company to be formed in Madras. Of the former Company Messrs. Harvey & Co. will be the Secretaries and Agents, and of the latter Company Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co. will be the Secretaries and Agents.

Our Abkarry partnership continues.

A. HARVEY.
A. SABAPATHY MOODELLIAR.

WITH reference to the above Mr. W. C. H. GILL and Mr. NARAYAN DHONDOBA will, from the 1st August, 1883, SIGN our firm per procuration.

HARVEY & Co.
Bellary, 28th March, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to give to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, 1883, at 4 p.m. calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS,
CHEMISTS TO HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AND GOVERNMENT OUTER LIGHT-SHIPS,
ALSO
TO THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS,
AGENTS AND OWNERS OF THE VESSELS.

WE beg to assure you that any orders that you may be pleased to entrust us with, shall be promptly and carefully executed and to the best advantage possible.

Medicine chests, &c., are especially filled and replenished by our own hands. We are also careful in seeing that none but the best medicines are used, and our charges are placed as low as possible. Trial order is solicited.

Liberal discount for large consumers.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
Opposite Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following [illegible] have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig	1st Sept.

BOMBAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. UTOPIA	2,731	680	M'Ritchie	23rd Aug.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th Aug., 1883. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	„ 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of Ratnabai, widow of Shamjee Geega, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CURSONDASS SHAMJEE sole Executor named in the will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby CITED to COME and SEE the PROCEEDINGS, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

F. H. DE BRITO.
The 2nd day of Aug, 1883.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of a QUANTITY of SCANTLING for the CONSTRUCTION of RAILWAY CARRIAGES. Particulars and specification can be obtained from

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

SAINT GEORGES' CATHEDRAL, MADRAS.

THE POST of ORGANIST and CHOIR-MASTER will be vacant next November. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the CATHEDRAL CH. PLAIN, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" white enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square, price Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pavement, Art and Encaustic Tiles supplied from stock, or procured to order. Further information on application to

WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Directors was held on the 2nd instant, when the TENTH and FINAL CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay, on the 16th August, 1883.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within six hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 800 lbs. per 1½ inch square block.

32, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from Ships, Landing and Delivering the Consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1883.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, the 6th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 4, 1883.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN KURRACHEE.

THE following valuable HOUSE property situated on the Bunder-road in the Bombay quarter of the town of Kurrachee. The land is held under a lease for 99 years from the Municipality, about 19 years of which have expired, but is renewable.

No. 4 Plot containing 1,321 square-yards of land with a commodious and substantially-built dwelling-house, out-houses, compound walls, &c.

No. 5 Plot containing 5,934 square-yards of land, enclosed by a substantially-built compound wall.

About 20,000 cubic feet of stone is stacked on the premises to build a house, the foundations of which are partially built. This will be included in the purchase.

No. 6 Plot containing 3,457 square yards of land, a commodious and substantially-built upper-storied house, out-houses, stabling, compound wall, &c.

No. 7 Plot containing 4,496 square yards of land, a most convenient and well-built dwelling-house, out-houses, compound wall, &c.

The property is bounded on all sides by public roads, and most conveniently situated between the Town and Cantonment on the main thoroughfare or Bunder-road, on which the Tramway is shortly to be laid.

This is a good investment, as the property will be sold cheap, and as the price of land in Kurrachee is rapidly increasing in value, and this property being entirely built of good sand-stone masonry, requiring no repairs, should be worth 25 per cent. more in a few years.

For particulars of price, &c., apply to MR. J. ROBSON, Mayo-road, Lahore, or to MR. MARKWICK, Dak Bungalow, Kurrachee, who will show the property.

Lahore, 2nd July, 1883.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhoea, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature. Under, whether for domestic use or in travelling. [illegible] the recommendation of eminent Medical Men [illegible] has for several years been extensively used all [illegible] the Presidency, and with results which have every [illegible] inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has [illegible] repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per Packet of 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG
5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED.
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."
Unequalled in India.

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Highly recommended; Mild and Mellow.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices
No. 1, Pattern	Plain straw stem ...	Rs. 117-4	Rs. 52-10
2, „	Richly etched circles ...	„ 149-8	„ 67-12
3, „	Cut and engraved stars	„ 155-0	„ 70-4
4, „	Cut dead single key ...	„ 160-0	„ 71-8
6, „	Cut iced loops and balls	„ 196-0	„ 88-0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Cafafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, in Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, or elegantly painted from Rs. 110 to Rs. 400 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 46 to Rs. 350 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET.
DAPHNE.
ESS BOQUET.
NEWN MOWN HAY.
YLANGYLANG.
OPOPONAX.
WHITE ROSE.
ESSENCE OF EDELWEISS.
MUSK.
WHITE HELIOTROPE.
SPRING FLOWERS.
COURT BOUQUET.
MOSS ROSE.
ARMY AND NAVY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S SOCKS.

SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH
WITH DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

COTTON
LISLE THREAD
BALBRIGGAN
MERINO
SILK.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
[illegible]
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
_ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000,

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase

Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. [illegible] payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within [illegible] months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAFFERBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A. (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company).

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
G. A. GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
18, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

The SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, ARMENIAN LANE, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
Bombay, August 6, 1883. General Manager.

BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND STOUT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DRAUGHT BEER AND PORTER,
Fresh from the original casks,
NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, COLD DRINKS, ICES, PASTRY, HAM, SANDWICHES,
PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

WANTED a JUDICIAL SHIRASTADAR for the Huzur Office. Salary Rs. 150. None but those who have passed the High Court Pleaders' Examination or LL. B. need apply. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

L. D. BIVALKAR, Karbhari,
Sangli State.
Dated Sangli, 2nd August, 1883.

S. S. MOBILE'S General Average is now Adjusted, and CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to produce Deposit Receipts and Bills of Lading and apply to the Undersigned, No. 24, Apollo-street, for the balance of their Deposits.

LIDBETTER & STEAD,
Average Adjusters.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS AND THOSE ABOUT TO ERECT COTTON MILLS.

MESSRS. SCOTT and WASLEKAR do hereby notify that they are capable of ERECTING MACHINERY, and as a proof of the truth of this statement CERTIFICATES IN ORIGINAL for erecting machinery, both in Manchester and India, can be seen at our office, 34, Meadow-street.

August 2, 1883. SCOTT & WASLEKAR.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE MECHANICAL construction of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines is such that it has led to so many imitations, to avoid which buy only from the Company's Head-Office in India, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ANNUAL TEA MEETING at the Temperance Hall is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

CHOLERA.—HOW TO AVOID and PREVENT IT; by DR. C. N. MEHTA, at MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld. Re. 1-4, by Post Re. 1-6.

TRICHINOPOLY HAVANNAHS, No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2-8, delicious, easy and long smokes.—HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, LETTER by FATHER RIVINGTON to Bishop Meurin. Price ONE ANNA, at THACKER and Co., Rampart-row.

QUEENS, per box of 250, Rs. 3, made of the finest selected Coconada Tobacco, of a delicate flavor and well-seasoned.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pine Apple and Strawberry Cream, Apricot Water Ice. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Comfits, Pastry, every day fresh. Morenas & Co.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

MILLER and RICHARDS' PRINTING PRESSES and TYPES, &c., kept in stock FOR SALE at EWING and Co.'s, Sole Agents, Calcutta.

"OUR SPECIALITE" Washing Tweed SUITS, guaranteed all-wool, Rs. 14, cash only. Y. A. LUCKA and Co., Tailors, Meadow-st., Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, an English NURSE to take a Lady's first Baby from the month. Must be good Needlewoman. Apply stating wages, &c., to Mrs. WICKHAM, Satara.

DONKEY ENGINE, Horizontal, WANTED, either a new or second-hand one, about 6 inches diameter and 9 inches stroke; plunger 3½ inches diameter. Apply to M., care of this paper.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, for 3 months, from the 15th instant, a large furnished HOUSE in Marine-lines facing the sea. Address X., Messrs. Bolton and Co. Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

JUST UNPACKED Wimbledon Champion Lawn-tennis BALLS and triple-handled Lawn-tennis Champion BATS of the latest fashion, never before imported in this Presidency. Trial order solicited.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a PARSEE well acquainted with the business in SEEDS and WHEAT, to manage an Agency in the Interior. Apply with copies of testimonials to Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*. Bombay, 30th July, 1883.

P. RATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in pints, at Rs. 3 per dozen, for Cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SWIFT & FARRO
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUD
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTA
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FOR

FOR SALE, MANILLA and
ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN &
Agents to W. H. HARTON
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HAL
GENERAL MEETING of the
BYCULLA CLUB will be held at th
SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1883, at 6
A.
Hon
12th July, 1883.

INDIA IN
A POLITICAL PROPE
Re. 1, post-free Re.
THACKER AND CO., Ld.

NOW READY.—REVISED E
SUBURBAN VILLAS, MARKE
AND
RESIDENTIAL FARMS, IN KA
BY MAJOR H. L. NUT
Bombay Political Departm
Price one Rupee per co
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, E
Press, Byculla.
Gondal, 21st July 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMM

NOTICE is hereby given tha
of the Chamber have appointed
MONDAY, the 11th and 13th instant,
BALLOTING at the offices of the Cha
TIVE TRUSTEE of the PORT OF BO
the absence of Mr. F. Forbes Adam
four months' leave dating from 31st u
The ballot-box will be open at the
from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of th
By order of the Co

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st

Seeds.................Palekar's....
Seeds.................Palekar's....
Seeds.................Palekar's....

PALEKAR & Co., while thankin
their support for last nine years
announce that they have just receiv
supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in
Vegetable.......................
Flower ....
Holborn Pumps, ordinary.......
„ „ large ....
American Hydronettes.........
Lawn Mowers...................
Garden Pumps on wheels.......
Wheel-water Barrow..........
Patent Hedge Cutter.........
Our illustrated catalogues can be
PA
Kal

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF DAMAGED WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Lang Moir and Co. and for Jainaren Sittaram and Hurmookhrae Govindram, and on account of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Co.—

49 damaged bags of wheat.
190 gunny bags.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 6th August, 1883.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable large five-storeyed dwelling-house, situated at Borah Bazaar-street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Khras, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 132 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5407, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises with a large well therein, built standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Borah Bazaar-street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, fronting on the east side of the said Borah Bazaar-street, and which said dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises were formerly assessed under No. 71, afterwards under No. 92, and are now assessed under No. 93, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Ruttonjee, on or towards the west by the said Borah Bazaar-street, on or towards the north by the property of Rustomjee Hormasjee Bottlewalla, and on or towards the south by the property of Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhaya.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 6th August, 1883. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome strong bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle, 6 years old.

Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.

4 pieces oil floor carpet, 75 by 18.
1 „ oil stair carpet, 75 by 3.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER STOCK, BYCULLA HOTEL.

French-polished teakwood and blackwood, carved and plain furniture, in No. 13, Apollo-street, Fort (opposite Old Medical Stores Office.)

On FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the overstock Byculla Hotel's furniture, &c., by order of Mr. Jeevunjee Hormusjee.

The same comprises English dining tables, side boards, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing, dining and bed-room chairs, easy chairs, round, pier, sofa, and side tables, teapoys, screens, marble top round tables, whatnots, chiffoniers with glass book-cases, carved and plain dressing and washhand tables with crockery, camp cots, toilet glasses, plated hot water curry dishes, and miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gamdevi-road, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by W. Stodart and Son, rich Brussel's carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of A. R. KING, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT BYCULLA HOTEL PREMISES.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, Jeevanjee Hormusjee, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a large collection of excellent furniture, handsome mahogany full size slate billiard tables by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, lamps, &c., complete.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th August, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—

Ex s. s. Colaba.

100 tons superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.

And by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Cowasjee—

B—58 teak squares.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara-bunder to close shipment—

Ex s. s. Ellora.

75 first-class teak squares.
100 second-class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF Commissariat Stores consisting of canvas hose, kneading machines, and dead stock.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on WEDNESDAY the 8th inst. at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores consisting of canvas hose 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 4 inches. Also 2 kneading machines and spare component parts and dead stock.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales dhoties.
10 cases prints.
9 cases Asbestos mill boards of various thickness.
1 cottage pianoforte by Wm. Sprague.
2 cases silk satin.
13 packages gold embroidered silk satin.
To close account.
10 bales, each 300 lbs., T. red twist, No. 30s.
The property of an officer.

General officer's full dress tunic, gold lace, trousers, shell jacket, waistcoat, blue cloth coat with shoulder cords, gold sash, general officer's sword with belt undress, loose coat and trousers, forage cap, and general officer's plume.

On account and at the risk of Moosa Sulliman.
B—193-4, 1 case shirts and drawers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome grey Kattywar mare, going in single harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Bengalpoora or Oomarcaddy-street, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Bhoola Mairally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of January, 1870.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 112, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private passage belonging to Jehangeer Bezonjee Fuzundar, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-street, on the north by the house of Paroo Rowjee, and on the south by the property of Peerbhoy Khuluckdina and partly by the house of Raymon Sodee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Oomercaddy-row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island [illegible] assessed by the Collector of Assessment under [illegible] 156 square yards or thereabouts, and [illegible] by sweepers' passage, on the west [illegible] Oomercaddy-row, on the north by [illegible] by a public passage.
[illegible] conditions of sale applica-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

THE London financial telegrams to hand this morning report no change in the values of the leading stock exchange securities. Money is easier, and both three and four months' sight Indian bills are discountable in Lombard-street at ½ per cent. below the Bank of England's rates. Bank shares are unaltered. Orientals £11-10, Chartered's £23 ; Mercantile's £15-10 ; Hongkong's £59-10.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is firm at 80s., a rise of 1s. ; Rapeseed firm at a further advanced in prices ; Wheat dull. The total quantity afloat for the United Kingdom is estimated at 1,520,000 quarters. Ceylon Cocoanut-oil has declined £1-15 per ton, the closing rate being £34.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firm, but prices show no change.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed firm for Americans as well as for Surats. Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. There is no alteration in prices. Middling Uplands in New York have advanced 1-16, say to 10⅛ cents, but "futures" for the month of November are 3 points down or 9·98 cents.

The Liverpool message of Saturday is missing. In New York spot Cotton rose to 10¼ cents ; "futures" for the month of November are quoted at 10 07 points. The Liverpool market on Monday is likely to be active, the movements in the English markets generally following those in America.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881
Week's receipts	7,000	4,100	17,800
„ Exports to U. K.	18,000	9,000	32,000
„ „ to Continent	9,000	4,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,923,000	4,632,200	5,728,200
„ Exports to U.K. „	2,893,000	2,240,000	2,721,000
„ „ to Cont. „	1,817,000	1,240,000	1,720,000
„ Stock in the ports	298,000	180,000	240,000
Saturday's receipts	1,000	700	1,800

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 3rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,040,000	1,630,000	1,960,000
„ „ Surats	554,000	750,000	499,000

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	927,000	701,000	777,000
„ London	46,000	72,000	42,000
American afloat	30,000	30,000	90,000
East Indian „	168,000	193,000	107,000
	1,171,000	996,000	1,016,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅛d.	7d.	6 13-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	3¾d.	4 9-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1⅜d.	2 7-16d.	2 9-16d.

EXCHANGE is rather firmer at a partial 1-32d. advance. For November-December business can be done in demand Bank bills at 1s. 7½d. ; telegraphic transfer at 1s. 7 7-16d. For next year the quotations remain unaltered :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅝d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·08¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with a limited amount of business doing—Four per cents. Rs. 98⅞ ; Four-and-a-half per cents. Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—Some Bank of Bombays have changed hands at Rs. 740 each. In Press Companies a few Bombay Cottons were placed at Rs. 840 ; Mofussils at Rs. 455 ; New Indians at Rs. 232½ ; and Sind Press at Rs. 540. Mill shares are the turn lower. Sales are reported of Coorlas at Rs. 945 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 705 ; Empress at Rs. 890 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,120 ; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,005 ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,575; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,095 ; and Parells at Rs. 395. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have receded to Rs. 3,900. A few Kemp and Co.'s shares were sold at Rs. 294 per share.

COTTON remains steady, but the purchases reported on export accounts are small, Oomrawuttee being the only description which attracts any attention. We make no alteration in our quotations :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	Fine	none.
Do.	F. G.	„ 162
Do.	Good	„ 156-157
Do.	F. G. F.	„ 149
Dhollera,	Fine	none.
Do.	F. G.	„ 162
Do.	Good	„ 156-157
Do.	F. G. F.	„ 149
Bengal	Good	„ 134
Westerns	Good	„ 152
Do.	F. G. F.	„ 148
Dharwar	Sawginned, Good	„ 161
Compta		„ 140

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—A pretty fair business is reported in Guzerat and Cawnpore at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12 [illegible] for the former, and Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 [illegible] dull and prices close in favour of [illegible] quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32½ [illegible] Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 ; Luskari, [illegible]s. 26½ ; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per [illegible]

[illegible] are firmer. There is not much cargo [illegible] present, but as the arrivals of Produce [illegible]g and the tonnage on the berth by no [illegible], an early improvement is expected. [illegible]a Canal 22s. 6d. for Wheat ; 23s. 9d. [illegible]ement. Open charters to U. K. or Con[illegible]tember loading 30.

[illegible]oods.—The market is steady with a fair [illegible]r the consuming districts without change in prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alleghany, 1,493 tons, Captain J. Rea, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Aden (27th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Kurrachee (1st August) with a general cargo, and Lieut. Brinkley and 97 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Euphrates (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, Aug. 1.

The steamer Agra, to London via Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
31	Byculla (s)	Warington	Rangoon, July 22.
	Moray (s)	Duncan	——, July 13.
Aug 1	Clan Buchanan (s)	Collett	Liverpool, June 22.
	Suffolk (s)	Bacon	Rangoon, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.—Ship White Star. Barque Ardvar.
Aug. 1.—Steamers Curlew, Tyrone, and Medina. French Barque Aubepine.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—15 casks white paint, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 65 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Mount Lebanon s—51 cases whisky, D. D. Shah.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mount Lebanon s—12 tierces hams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee ; 2,200 cakes hard spelter, Hemraj Khimjee.
Clan Alpine s—50 cases whiskey Killick Nixon and Co ; 51 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—10 packages glass earthen and hardwares, &c. E. P. Mahomed.
Mirzapore s—1 hogshead brandy, D Nusse wanjee.
Clan Cameron s—17 packages glass and platedware, the National Bank.
Ancona s—5 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally [illegible] Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—10 cases champagne, R[illegible]

FROM G[illegible]

Manilla s—30 cases b[illegible]

Ven[illegible]

190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R.
153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupall Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

325-82—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs. Narayen Withoba—M. M. Munshi.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

391-82—Tyabji and D.—Dharsibai Jessa vs. Fatmabai and another—In person—Part heard.
216-80—Smith and F.—Luckmidas Khimji and another vs. Purshotum Hurrydas and others—Khunderao M., and Nanu and H.
189-81—Smith and F—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Narrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
331-82—Shapurji and T.—Rambilas Pokermal vs. Hurry Canji and others—Hore, C. and B.
409-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Hurrivulubdas Culliandass vs. Sha Manocklal Chaganlal and others.
183-81—Smith and F.—Narondas Ruttonsey and others vs. Moolji Anundji—Hore, C. and B.
87-81—Balkrishna and B.—Manockbai vs. Jerbai and others—Ardesir and H., and in person.
394-82—Tobin and R.—Appaji Pandoorung vs. Ludha Ghella and another.
381-80—Smith and F.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolamhoosin Meya Jan and another—Craigie, L. & O.
229-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—G. I. P. Railway Co. vs E. C. K. Ollavant.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-82—Smith and F—Dhunjee Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman—Chalk and W.—Part heard.
318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardeshir Hormarjee, deceased.—Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

Brinckley, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 4.

Penny, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, August 3.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th N. L. I.—Lt. W. G. Alban, S. C., (Wing Officer, and Offg. Qr.-master 13th N. I.,) to be Wing Officer and Adjt. vice Lt. Seddon deceased.

14th N. I.—Surgn. A. Milne, to officiate in medical charge during such time as Surgn. MacCartie may be employed in the Civil Dept., or until further orders.

30th N. I.—Lt. C. E. Mardall, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

Under instruction from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt. D. S. Dewar, 8-1 Cinque Ports Divn., R. A., has been placed upon the Seconded List ; and Chaplain F. W. Campbell, R. A., has has been posted to the above Battery vice Dewar.

The following order is confirmed :—

York and Lancaster Regt.—R. O. dated 8th May—1883, appointing Major R. W. Dalgety, Interpreter to the Bn. with effect from the 29th April, 1883, vice Lt. Ditmas, there being no qualified subaltern available.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Royal Irish Fusiliers—(2nd Bn.) Major R. N. Hubbersty, for 6 months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

A. M. D.—Surgn. Major A. B. Robinson, to remain in England from 21st July, 1883, till required to embark in the first troopship for India.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 28.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. R. F. Trotter, (Staff Corps,) to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from 13th August to 15th October.

22nd Native Infantry.—Lieut. R. H. Rattray, (Staff Corps,) to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, from 15th July to 26th Aug.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 30.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Cavy.—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley from 8th Benl. Cavy., to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Stockley, transferred to 8th N. I. and Adjt. vice Robarts, removed.

8th N. I.—Lieut. V. M. Stockley, Sqdn. Officer 2nd Bengal Cavy., to be Wing Officer, vice Webb, deceased.

Lieut. H. S. Massy, (S. C.) 19th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily placed on duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr.-mr. Genl's Dept., from 15th June to 15th Oct. 1883.

Lieut. C. H. Hunt, Leicestershire Regt., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bo. S. C. is attached to the 2nd Battn. of the regiment, pending orders from H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C. as to his final disposal.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 31.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Bengal Cavry.—Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, S. C. (on furlough), lately attached to the 12th Ben. Cavy., to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Woolley, transferred to the 2nd Benl. Cavy.

44th N. I.—Surgn. K. M. Downie, Indian Medical Service, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Manchester Regiment.—Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation, 14th N. I.,) to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. [illegible] H. Wright, (S. C.,) to Singapore, and Batavia, [illegible] private affairs, from 1st Aug. to 15th Oct.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Battn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. Hon. R. French, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 1.)

Mr. R. F. Rampini, Offg. Supt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, furlough for eight months, from 31th inst.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, offg. Magte. and Colr., Bankoora, to act in second grade of Magtes. and Colrs., from 25th April last.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Offg. Magte. and Colr., Gya., to act as Magte. and Colr., Moorshedabad, during absence of Mr. H. Mosley.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Offg. Jt. Magte and Depy. Colr., Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, on leave, is transfd to Hazaribagh.

Mr. Douglas White, Barr-at-law, to act as Depy. Supt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during absence of Mr. G. C. Kilby.

Mr. J. Boxwell, Magte. and Colr., Durbhunga, to act as Magte. and Colr. of Gya., during absence, on deputn., of Mr. W. Kemble.

Mr. J. C. Price to act as Magte. and Colr. of Durbhunga, during absence, on deputn, of Mr. J. Boxwell.

Mr. C. Raban, Asst. Superdt of Police, is posted to the dist of Bhagulpore on being relieved of his present apptmt. as offg. Dist. Superdt of Police of that dist.

Mr. C. Raban, Asst. Supt. of Police, Bhagulpore, to act as Dist. Supt. of Police of that dist., during absence of Lieut-Col. W. L. N. Knyvett.

Mr. G. H. French, Asst. Supt. of Police, leave for three months, in extension of leave granted 16th Jany last.

The services of Mr. L. St. John Brodrick, Off[illegible] Asst. Superdt of Police, Sarun, are plac[illegible] disposal of the Govt. of India, [illegible] Home Dept.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, O[illegible] Dist. Superdt. of Police, Manbhoom, [illegible] for one month.

Mr. C. M. [illegible]don, Sub-Depy opium Agent, is appointed t[illegible] as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, of Cawnpo[illegible] Ridsdale, Sub-Dpy. Opium Agent. [illegible] be Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of [illegible] Mr. T. A. M. Gennoe, decd. [illegible]son, Offg. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, [illegible]ct as Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of [illegible]

[illegible]ckenzie, Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium [illegible] Agency, to act as Sub-Depy. Opium [illegible]ly, during absence of Mr. H. J. F.

[illegible]DRAS ARMY ORDERS.

[illegible]*St. George Gazette*, July 31.)

[illegible]PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]Carthy, Dist. and Sessions Judge, [illegible] to Europe for one year from 15th [illegible]

[illegible]rrows, Act. Collr. of Cuddapah, pri[illegible] twenty-one days from 16th inst. [illegible]acleane, Act. Collr. and Magte., [illegible] leave for two months and twenty-[illegible]h August.

[illegible]Keess, M. D., Senior Medl. Officer, [illegible] Madras, privilege leave for two [illegible] Aug.

[illegible] Dobie, Supt., Lunatic Asylum, [illegible] leave for three months.

[illegible]mming, to act as Dist. and Sessions [illegible] during the absence of Mr. S. T. [illegible]lough.

[illegible]ore, to act as Collr. and Magte. of [illegible]he absence of Mr. Macleane on pri[illegible]

[illegible] Power, to act as Sub-Collr, Joint [illegible]ncipal Assist. to the Govt. Agent, [illegible] the absence of Mr. Cumming on [illegible]

[illegible]ICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]mas Keye Guthrie, Depy. Inspr.-[illegible]entral Range, to be Commissioner [illegible]s, City, vice Col. W. S. Drever, [illegible]

[illegible] Porteous, Supt. of Police, Goda-[illegible] Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, [illegible]e Lieut.-Col. T. K. Guthrie, but [illegible]fficiate as Depy. Inspr.-Genl of [illegible] Range, during the absence of [illegible]cks on furlough.

[illegible]ander Tulloch Rolland, Supt of [illegible]ade, to be Supt. of Police, First [illegible]Col. C. A. Porteous, but to con-[illegible]py Inspr-Genl. of Police, Central [illegible]e employment of Lieut-Col. C. A. [illegible] duty.

[illegible]k Hole, Supt. of Police, Third [illegible]. of Police, Second Grade, vice [illegible]olland.

[illegible]illiam Blair, Supt. of Police, Third [illegible]upt of Police, Second Grade, dur-[illegible] of Lieut-Col. R. G. Jenkins on [illegible]

[illegible]Henry Hoskins, Supt. of Police, [illegible] Supt. of Police, Godavari Dist. [illegible]pt. of Police, First Grade, vice [illegible]Rolland on other duty or until [illegible]

[illegible]ge Fullerton, Assist. Supt. of [illegible]. to be Supt. of Police, Third [illegible] vice Major F. Hole.

[illegible]art Miller to be Assist. Supt. of [illegible], vice Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, but to [illegible]te as Assist. Supt. of Police, [illegible]during the employment of Mr. [illegible]on other duty.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss. Carr, Supt. Govt. Female Normal School, Madras, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools during the absence of Mrs. Brander on privilege leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

It is notified that subscriptions to the permanent memorial to the late Capt. W. M. Tennent will be received as under (*a*) from officers of the corps by Qr.-mr. A. F. Soundy ; (*b*) from past members of the corps, by any member of the Sub-Committee ; (*c*) from non-commissioned officers and Volunteers, by the serjeants of their respective companies.

Every serjeant receiving a subscription will account for the same to the officer commanding his company.

The following constitute the Sub-Committee, viz. Capt. and Adjut A. H. Atkinson, Capt. R. S. Brown, Lieut. G. W. Roughton, Qr.-mr. A. F. Soundy, and Segt. R. Parrott.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at 9 p. m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

AT the MEETING of the COMMITTEE NOMINATED by GOVERNMENT for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the PRODUCTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta in December next, it was RESOLVED that to enable the Committee to defray all expenses that might be incurred in procuring and sending exhibits to Calcutta, in employing Agents, and generally in carrying out the objects for which the Committee were appointed by Government, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST BE OPENED to which the Community generally, European and Native, be invited to subscribe ; and that the subscriptions be paid into an account to be kept with the BANK OF BOMBAY in the names of JAMES THORBURN, Esq., DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq., and SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALI, Esq., to be operated upon by them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will accordingly be received by the BANK OF BOMBAY, where an account has been opened in the names of these gentlemen.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BERTRAM—July 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergeant-Major J. J. Bertram, Naini Tal Depot, of a son.

HANDLEY—July 29, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. F. Handley, of a son.

MACDONELL—July 29, at Dacca, the wife of Alexander Macdonell, Bengal Educational Department, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—July 28, at Jetwarpore, Tirhoot, the wife of W. Mackenzie, of a daughter.

MACARTOOM—August 1, at Madras, the wife of Edward Macartoom, of a son.

MOULSON—July 27, at Ferozepore, the wife of the Rev. J. Moulson, Chaplain, of a daughter.

McGOWEN—July 31, at Guria Ghat, the wife of W. McGowen, C.E., B.A., F.R.S.S.A., of a daughter.

STISTED—August 1, at Kamptee, the wife of Lieutenant C. Heathcote Stisted, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a son.

TAYLER—July 31, at Suri, Birbhum, the wife of H. Graham Tayler, Asst. Supt., Buxar C. Jail, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SLATTER—PRIESTLEY—July 30, at Allahabad, William Anderton Slatter, Travelling Audit Department, East Indian Railway, to Lily May, daughter of the late C. W. Priestley, Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

DEATHS.

GRANT—July 27, at Ootacamund, Charles Edward, Henry, infant son of Henry C. Grant, Moyar Coffee Co., Ld., Goodaloor, aged seven days.

HARRINGTON—July 26, at Kherwara, Rajpootana, the son of Surgeon V. Harington, I. M. D., aged 5 months.

HUDSON—July 30, at Calcutta, Christopher, infant son of Mrs. and Mr. G. R. Hudson, aged 1 month 21 days.

NEWBOLT—July 24, at Chakrata, Major J. R. Newbolt, Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1883.

THE count-out which put a stop to Mr Ashmead-Bartlett's impeachment of Lord Ripon's policy, was doubtless prearranged between Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's Opposition. It is impossible to suppose that in the ordinary course of things forty men could not have been got together to make "a House" upon such an occasion, although the topic was an Indian one. The recent meetings relative to the Jurisdiction Bill must have interested at least a couple of score of members, one would suppose. But there was no House. The meaning of the phenomenon of course is this, that the Conservatives could not give even a quasi-support to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's impeachment without exposing themselves to a disaster. We pointed out months ago that it is quite a misnomer to designate the policy which is now arraigned by the free lances of the Opposition as Lord Ripon's, or as a Liberal policy at all in any special sense. We quoted from the Blue-book issued under the last Conservative administration, in which the documents setting forth the policy were nearly all Conservative pronouncements, the Liberal declarations on the subject being comparatively few, and, it must be said, rather halting and half-hearted into the bargain. Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Lytton ; these were the names appended to the despatches in which the whole of the so-called "new departure" was sketched out, discussed, and ordered. Such being the case, it was altogether impossible that the Conservative leaders could now join battle with the present Government for carrying out the very policy they themselves had elaborated. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has never been conspicuous for wisdom, and he risked a crushing defeat by essaying to fight where his leaders were really more compromised than his opponents. Mr. Stanhope showed more discretion in deciding not to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice in respect to the Jurisdiction Bill. Our London correspondent at the time stated that it was quite foreseen that if the motion were proceeded with there would be such a decisive majority in favour of the Bill that the Government of India could not allow it to drop, even if it wished to do so, and that consequently Mr. Stanhope was advised not to persevere with his motion. This advice was taken, for Mr. Stanhope is a serious politician who would not deliberately run his head against a stone wall. But Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett being a man of a different mould, refused to be influenced by base considerations of political strategy, and determined to fight and lose—if he could—rather than not fight at all. But he has been saved from himself by the simple expedient of the count-out. Lord Ripon will breathe more freely now that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's thunder is no longer impending over his devoted head.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN appears to be turning his furlough to good account by enlisting influential support in England in favour of his scheme of Agricultural Banks, which has already excited in this country a good deal of interest. Mr. John Bright and Sir James Caird have publicly declared their sympathy and approval of Sir William Wedderburn's scheme, which is further supported by a very influential section of the London press. In this country the Supreme Government has already taken up the question in earnest, and H. E. Sir James Fergusson has publicly expressed a strong personal interest in the matter. *Primâ facie* it would seem that a scheme so interesting and important, and one which has already secured so large an amount of support, has every chance of being successfully launched. That Sir William Wedderburn's scheme is sound in principle, and that the agricultural industry of this country emergently requires the support of such banks, or some similar financial organisation, we confidently believe. But it is open to doubt whether such banks can be organised on any extensive scale under the existing tenure, and State system of revenue management. In Bombay, for instance, where it is first proposed to make an experiment, what sufficient field is there at present to embark in such an undertaking on the scale required ? We are not, of course, now referring to the tentative efforts to which Sir William Wedderburn is at present addressing himself. The result of that experiment must in any case be of great practical value, and the necessary pecuniary support has, we believe, been already secured. We are speaking of the field that exists under present conditions for the investment of capital on a scale commensurate with the requirements of Indian agriculture. Mr. Bright states that out of every hundred agriculturists some twenty only are in a fair condition, and able to carry on their operations as farmers without assistance from bankers or money-lenders. Some thirty are so hopelessly poor and depressed that they have simply no credit at all, while the remaining fifty are in such a condition that it might be judicious in some circumstanes to lend them assisting capital with a fair chance that the loan would in some reasonable time be repaid. This analysis of the condition of the agricultural classes may be sufficiently accurate for India taken as a whole ; but for the Bombay Deccan it is very doubtful whether even thirty per cent. of the agriculturists requiring assistance are in a position to furnish the unexceptionable security which would justify the comparatively favourable terms proposed to be offered by the Agricultural Banks ; and those who can give such security can even at present get money cheaper than 12 per cent.

Again, it is an essential part of the proposed scheme that the instalments due to the bank be made a first charge upon the land after the Government assessment, and that they should be collected by the revenue officers like the Tagai advances made by Government. These provisions will doubtless tend to secure the interests of the bank, but how about the unfortunate borrower ? He would find that for the privilege of borrowing at 12 per cent. he would have to sacrifice his whole independence and freedom of action. The bank would be armed with the irresistible authority of Government to eject him summarily from his holding if he failed to pay his instalments, and what between the probable rivalry of Government and the bank to secure their respective interests, the ryot would be always in serious danger. How can it reasonably be supposed that any solvent cultivator with his eyes open would care to encounter risks like these ? It is, he would argue, much better for me to borrow from my sowcar at 24 per cent. under ordinary civil rules, than borrow from the bank at 12 per cent. with liability to be treated as a defaulter under the prompt revenue process. A sensible ryot who so argued would, from his own point of view, argue correctly, and we cannot imagine, however anxious the bank might be to find customers, that cultivators as a class would be found willing to discard the sowcar with his high interest for a creditor with a lower rate who would be as inexorable as the Sircar itself when the instalment fell due. But even assuming that some might be found willing to borrow from the bank at a low rate of interest on the condition of reimbursement at fixed date on pain of being sold up, the bank would in all cases have to think twice before risking their own money. The bankers and native capitalists who have expressed their willingness to meet Government half way in the matter are, in fact, proposing a joint partnership with Government for the benefit of all the parties concerned. But, it may be asked, what guarantee have they that their all-powerful partner, the State, will wish to manage the property for their joint benefit ? Is there not some reasonable ground for fear that the cultivator may easily be crushed between his two formidable creditors, the State landlord and the bank, which of course must look to its own interests ? The assessment is liable to be enhanced at the absolute discretion of the State every thirty years. Some new local cess may at any time be imposed, or the existing cess be increased. The assessment may already be found in practice to be severe owing to increase of the cultivator's family, exhaustion of the soil, [illegible] cultivation, &c. The bank would in each case of application for loans have to consider for itself the [illegible] pressure of the assessment, and the actual margin now left to the cultivator. Unless the bank could satisfy itself on all these vital points, it would clearly be a most unsafe speculation to lend money to a Deccan ryot ; and the power of distraint or ejectment by summary process would apparently only mitigate, and would by no means remove, the excessive risk of the whole undertaking.

Whether then we look at the matter from the point of view of the ryots or of the bank, we fail to see how under existing conditions Sir William Wedderburn's scheme can practically be realised. Sir William Wedderburn himself declares that if the State dues could be redeemed or fixed in perpetuity, the security which might be given to the bank would be good. We quite agree with him But under present conditions the only security which a Deccan ryot could give is of very little commercial value. The plain truth seems to be that the State tenure which prevails in Western and Southern India has itself to a great extent destroyed agricultural credit, and that the whole money-lending business is now left to the small dealers, the jackals of the trade, who find the occupation one of great risk and uncertainty, and accordingly charge interest at usurious rates on well-understood business principles. We do not in the least share the common but ignorant prejudice against the sowkar. He is emphatically the creature and product of the present State system, which is absolutely dependent upon his support and co-operation. The penal rates of interest almost universally charged to cultivators are occasioned principally by the character of the tenure and by the overwhelming influence of the present State system. If the tenure could be improved either by the redemption of the State dues wholly or partially, as advocated by Sir James Caird, or by permanently fixing them, or even by defining and limiting the extent of future enhancements, agricultural credit would immediately revive, and an enormous stimulus would at once be given to the agricultural industry. With the creation of a true freehold tenure an excellent field would at once arise for the establishment of Agricultural Banks on an extensive scale, and there can be little doubt that they would then be as widely used here in India as in Austria and Germany, where the experiment has been tried with marked success. So long as the State demands on the land remain as at present unlimited and undefined, agricultural credit must necessarily remain depressed ; and there is simply no field at all at present for any safe commercial speculation in connection with the State land. The creation of a freehold tenure, or at least the permanent limitation of the State dues, must, we think, be taken into serious consideration before a scheme of Agricultural Banks on the required scale can come within the sphere of practical politics. Should Sir William Wedderburn be instrumental in raising this fundamental question, he will have done a great public service, quite irrespective of his scheme of Agricultural Banks, interesting and important as that undoubtedly is.

THE directors of the Wynaad Gold-mining Company have issued a report to the shareholders, stating that they "cannot advise that mining operations should be continued," and having "had under consideration what course would be the best to adopt in the interest of the shareholders," have decided in favour of "a project for turning the property of the company to profitable account." This project is in effect abandonment of gold-mining in favour of cinchona-planting. At the last meeting of the shareholders, it was resolved to discontinue working, "if after three or four months' prospecting no reefs are discovered which are likely to repay the cost of crushing." The results obtained within the period named have been most discouraging. Samples from four reefs were tested. In the richest no more than 3 dwts. 6 grains per ton was found ; in the next, 2 dwts. 14 grains ; in the third "a trace ;" in the fourth, "nothing." Under such circumstances as these, nothing remained but to stop working, and to devise some means of turning the company's property to good account. The directors propose to liquidate the present company, and to form a new company, named the "Wynaad Planting Company, Limited," to which will be turned over all the property, moveable and immoveable, rights, royalties, stock-in-trade, &c., of the gold-mining company. The new company will have a capital of a lakh, and it is proposed to hand over a fully paid-up share worth Rs. 2-8 in return for each fully paid-up share of Rs. 25 in the present company. The directors speak very hopefully of the prospects of cinchona-planting, and whether their anticipations are well-founded or not, perhaps there was no better course open to them to save something from the collapse of gold-mining.

THE *Pioneer* is responsible for the following, which we wish we could set down as a simple piece of impertinence :—"The arrangement by which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is to open the Calcutta Exhibition, besides being the proper one, is the only one possible. It is unhappily but too notorious that the presence of the Viceroy on such an occasion would be the signal for the non-official community to absent themselves to a man." If there be a predetermination on the part of the said non-official community of Calcutta to make use of the Exhibition to insult the Viceroy—and this is not the first intimation of the kind which has been given—the success of the undertaking is more than jeopardised already. As for the self-satisfied prediction that if the Viceroy were present at the opening of the Exhibition the whole of the Calcutta "non-officials would absent themselves to a man," it may be fittingly pointed out that it was not for that handful of partisans that the Exhibition was organised, and it is not their presence or absence that can make or mar it.

THE cholera scare must be disappearing in Europe, since the homeward mail service across the Continent is to be recommenced. In fact, the mails have already been received in Italy, since the Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo are reported to have arrived at Brindisi on Friday. Reuter gives us details of a series of provisional arrangements by which the transport of the mails to Europe is to be facilitated. The railway service across Egypt is to be discontinued, and the mail-steamers will pass through the Canal in quarantine, and proceed direct to Brindisi without touching Egypt anywhere. This arrangement, however, will not benefit passengers, who, if they went to a Mediterranean port, would be subjected to the stringent quarantine regulations now in force. The P. and O. Company will nevertheless do something on their behalf. The speed of the Plymouth steamers will be accelerated, so that passengers may at once avoid quarantine on the Continent, and reach England somewhat more quickly than at present.

OLD FIGHTING DAYS.

THE history of the Indian Army has yet to be written. It is a story well worth the telling, if one could only get at it. It now lies buried in ponderous histories, the length, and too frequently the dulness, of which are enough to appal the stoutest reader. There are the volumes of Mill, who is very learned and conscientious, but who never was in India, and whose pictures lack "tone," to use the literary slang of the day, while his descriptions are sadly deficient in colour and warmth. Thornton's history consists of some six or eight big volumes, which I once got through, not without considerable difficulty. Marshman is interesting, and even brilliant, on occasions, but he is on the side of Cæsar, and in his eyes Cæsar can do no wrong. Orme's history is always delightful and fresh. He writes with the straightforward ease of a soldier. He goes direct to the point and says what he has to say in plain clear English. He saw many of the events of which he is the narrator, and he was the friend of Clive, who seems to have done everything on a large scale, for he once wrote to Orme as follows :—"*Imprimis*, what you can provide must be the best and finest you can get for love or money. Two hundred shirts—the wristbands worked : some of the ruffles worked with a border either in squares or points, and the rest plain : stocks, neck-cloths and handkerchiefs in proportion," which shows that the victor of Plassy was a bit of a dandy, like other successful generals, but what on earth any man could want with two hundred shirts, and neck-ties and handkerchiefs in proportion, is a mystery. Trifles like these are of course beneath the dignity of history, and so are anecdotes and traits of character apparently ; for when grave historians like Mill or Thornton have anything entertaining to relate, they put it in a foot-note, as if they were ashamed of it. Orme, on the contrary, enlivens his history with much curious matter, and tells everything which he found interesting himself, and which he therefore naturally thinks will interest his readers. Here, for instance, is his account of the first prisoner of note captured by the English after their raid into Tanjore in 1749. "Some of the officers," he says, "examining the different buildings of the Fort, found in one of the chambers a Tanjorine lying on the ground desperately wounded, whom, incapable of moving without assistance, the garrison in their precipitate flight had neglected to carry off, although he was an officer of rank, and an Indian of a very high caste. He was taken care of, but with a sullen obstinacy refused every kind of assistance, and would not submit to the necessary operation, until he ascertained that the surgeon intended to use force. He was no sooner left alone than he stripped off his bandages, and attempted to put an end to his life by tearing open his wounds ; some persons were therefore appointed to watch him carefully, and he was removed into a thatched hut in a distant part of the Fort, that his rest might not be disturbed. Finding himself constantly watched, he behaved for three days with so much composure that they to whose care he was entrusted imagined he was reconciled to life, and relaxing their attention, left him in the night, as they imagined, asleep ; but they were no sooner got to some distance than the Tanjorine, creeping to a corner of the hut where a lamp was burning, with it set fire to the thatch, which at that dry season of the year caught the blaze so fiercely that he was suffocated before it could be extinguished. This Indian," adds Orme, on whom the event made a deep impression, "fell a martyr to his ideas of impurity he had contracted by suffering Europeans to administer to his wants." It was in this expedition against Tanjore in 1749 that Orme tells how "this being the first expedition in which the English troops were engaged against the forces of an Indian prince, the soldiers were struck with no small degree of fear, on comparing the superior numbers of the enemy with their own ; but the artillerymen preserved their resolution, and fired with so much spirit and aim that they kept the enemy at a distance and restored the courage of their own troops." Well done the gunners ; the old Indian artillery always came to the front in time of difficulty and danger. Some time after this, at the siege of Madura in 1761, the English had only one big gun, with which they peppered away until they had done their ammunition ; and then it became necessary to assault. "The sepoys," says Orme, "encouraged by a distribution of some money and a promise of much more if the place should be taken, went to the attack with as much spirit as the Europeans. The first wall was passed without resistance, and at the foot of the breach in the second appeared three champions, one of them a very bulky man in complete armour, who fought manfully with their swords, and wounded several of the forlorn hope, but were at last with difficulty killed." It is these little touches that give life and animation to Orme's narrative ; the three champions, the bulky man "in complete armour," and the gallant way these brave men stood in the breach. Of more modern date is the story of the plucky little Madras sepoy who, when his company got into confusion, called out, "Who will follow a d—d black fellow ?" and rushed out into the open under a heavy fire.

Indian officers have always been proud of their noble service, and with good reason. They have also always been very keen to resent any attacks on its good name ; and in an old magazine bearing date 1832, I have come across a paper entitled "An Apology for the Indian Army," in which some officer takes up the cudgels in defence of the service he loved so well. Among other things he says : "In 1804 Ochterlony with a battalion and a half of sepoys, defended Delhi for eight days against Holkar with all his infantry and guns. Delhi is ten miles in circumference, the fortifications were ruinous, but an assault and escalade which were attempted were repulsed with loss. At the first siege of Bhurtpore in 1805 a most gallant European regiment, which had covered itself with renown in former actions, driven to despair by frequent unsuccessful attempts against an impracticable breach, broke while moving to the assault, and abandoned its place at the head of the column. This place was taken by a native regiment, which continued to advance, and placed its colours nearly on the top of the breach. 'By G—d,' said Lord Lake, who was watching the scene intently, 'little Grant has got in.' He had, however, to undergo the bitter pang of seeing 'little Grant' driven down again ; but surely the men who could make such an attempt where an English regiment had failed, must possess some higher quality than mere passive courage. . . . In 1782 Tippoo with twenty guns, 10,000 horse, 10,000 infantry, and 400 Frenchmen commanded by Count Lally, a most expert soldier, attacked Colonel Braithwaite's detachment of 100 Europeans, 1,500 sepoys, and 300 native cavalry. The historian Mill says : 'The annals of war can seldom exhibit a parallel to the firmness and perseverance which he and his little army displayed.' After 26 hours' incessant fighting, when a great portion of the party were killed, and the rest worn out with fatigue and wounds, the 400 French, flanked by horse, charged with bayonets ; then, but not till then, the sepoys broke."

One may be pardoned for once more recording scenes like these, which show what hard fighting our sepoys were capable of in the brave days of old, and are still capable of, when properly led and animated by their English officers. And one reason why it is a good thing to rescue stories and incidents like those narrated above from oblivion and neglect is because in the present day the tendency is to throw the cold water of disbelief on all the old stories and sayings of our great commanders. Even such venerated traditions as that of Nelson signalling that England expects every man to do his duty are called into question ; and the modern reader finds himself in a situation similar to that of the unhappy gentleman whose wife informed him on her deathbed that one of their reputed children was not his ; and when he eagerly begged her to declare which of them it was she answered, "*That* you shall never know," and immediately expired, leaving him in irremediable doubt as to them all. The reader who finds one of his favourite historical sayings declared apocryphal is, like the husband of this aggravating lady, left in considerable doubt as to all the rest ; and of late years this work of demolishing familiar landmarks has been going on rather briskly. Mr. Hayward, Q. C., who is probably the most brilliant English essayist since Macaulay, wrote an article in the *Quarterly Review* a good many years ago on the "Pearls and Mock Pearls of History." In it, he says : "Boyle, who was with the French Army during the whole of the Russian campaign of 1812, ridicules the notion of speeches on battle-fields, and declares he once saw a French colonel lead a gallant charge with a piece of ribaldry, '*Suivez moi, mes enfans, mon derrièr est rond ?*' adding that it answered the purpose perfectly well. It is certain that most of those reported by historians were never made at all. The Duke of Wellington never said : 'Up guards and at them' at Waterloo : he never took refuge in a square ; and his 'What will they say in England if we are beat ?' was addressed to some officers of his staff, not to a shattered regiment. The best of his biographers, the Chaplain General, relates that in the battle of the Nivelle (November, 1813) the Duke rode up to the 85th Regiment and said, 'You must keep your ground, my lads, for there is nothing behind you.'"

The reason why all these famous sayings survive the contradictions of the many learned and precise persons who would like to reduce everybody to their own commonplace level is that if they were not actually said, they might have been, and ought to have been. They are completely in harmony with the eternal fitness of things, and so they survive and will survive. Lord Charles Hay at the battle of Fontenoy steps forward hat in hand, with a bow, and says, "Gentlemen [illegible] the French Guard, fire first." Monsieur [illegible]che advances to meet him, and saluting hi[illegible]s sword says, "Monsieur, we never fire fi[illegible] fire." This is now declared to be all a [illegible] why can't we go on believing it ? It is just what two polished and courteous soldiers of the old time might have said, and for my part I shall always maintain they did say it. If we believe in the jesting remark of a daredevil French colonel to his "enfans," why not also take on trust a dialogue that throws a a halo of chivalry over the bloody trade of war, and teaches us that gentlemen may always observe the forms of courtesy, even when stern necessity compels them to try their utmost to send each other to Hades ?

S.

MASONIC BANQUET TO R. W. BRO. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR.

THE banquet given on Friday evening last, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, to Rt. W. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, by the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, was attended with the success which the great exertions put forth by the special committee had led many to anticipate for it. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed in feeling terms by the District Grand Master of Bombay, who occupied the chair. In his speech the District Grand Master expatiated particularly upon the cordial relations existing between the English and Scottish Freemasons in Western India, affirming that they were largely due to the truly fraternal spirit which Rt. W. Bro. Balfour had ever evinced towards the sister constitution under England. Several other toasts were proposed and done justice to. The hall was tastefully decorated in honour of the occasion ; and the band of the Marine Battalion played selections of music during the evening. There were also present Most W. Bro. H. Morland, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Bros. J. W. Smith, Deputy District Grand Master, the Hon'ble J. Marriott, J. Moore, W. H. Hussey, A. H. Baldwin, H. W. Barrow, T. Counsell, W. C. H. Gill, L. Greaves, H. R. King, H. B. R. Macbeth, A. Mackenzie, J. F. Pennock, N. Roberts, W. C. Rowe, J. M. Shields, W. C. Taylor, H. Watson, J. K. R. Johnson, E. Freeborn, W. Fearn, G. E. Ormiston, H. B. Mactaggart, W. J. Downing, J. A. Yates, J. Couper, A. Russell, P. Ryan, J. W. Harrby, Cursetjee N. Pavree, D. D. Mistree, F. D. Petit, K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, D. R. Chichgar, C. D. Furdonjee, D. S. Taraporewalla, D. D. Shroff, Khan Bahadoor Dr. S. H. Cassim, N. R. Chichgar, Mirza Hussein Khan, F. N. Daver, Jamsetjee R. Commissarywalla, J. E. Treasurywalla, J. M. Cursetjee, P. M. Jeejeebhoy, P. M. Narelwalla, R. A. Daroowalla, Rustomjee Cowasjee, S. N. Cooper, &c.

PUNDITA RAMABYE IN ENGLAND.

PUNDITA RAMABYE, the well-known Hindoo lady scholar and lecturer, having gone to England, the feelings of the native communities and the native papers have been variously exercised as to the manner in which the Hindoo lady is supposed to live in England. With a view to set right certain misapprehensions, the secretary of a Hindoo reform association addressed her two letters, giving her the option of replying to the several queries contained in them. The Pundita has sent a reply, the substance of which we give below :—

"I wear Duxnee shoes as well as English boots. I prefer English boots here, especially as it is very cold. Of course, it is unusual for a Hindoo lady to remain in England, but I do not consider there is anything wrong in it. I have taken this step with my own free will, and according to the best of my belief in righteousness. My object in staying in England is to study medicine. I have commenced my study of the English language, and hope to pass the Matriculation examination in two years. It will take five years more to entitle me to a diploma of M.D. I have undertaken this task for the benefit of my countrywomen. By the time I shall be prepared to return to India I hope to try and secure funds in England for the establishment of a female medical college in India, and for the amelioration of the condition of Hindoo widows.

"When I left India I was unable to speak or understand a word of English, but now within two months I speak the language fairly well. I think it would have taken ten years in India for me to learn as much as I hope to do in one year in this country.

"I prefer to reside with the missionaries, as they are religious and God-fearing, I live with the sisters in the St. Mary's Home, where no male is admitted. One of the sisters, with whom I had contracted an acquaintance in Poona, is my particular friend here. The sisters board and lodge me in return for my giving them lessons in Marathi. I have not to beg for my livelihood.

"I have not received a single pie from the missionaries towards my voyage expenses. I paid the passage money myself, but it is true that the steamship company allowed us a discount of Rs. 140, through the intercession of a missionary. The members of the Prarathna Samaj did not offer to defray my expenses, and I never asked them to do so. I think the *Samaj* do not approve of my sojourn in England. I propose to remain in England until I pass my M. D. examination. I do not mean to become a Christian or to remarry in England. If I wish to do these, I could easily have done them in India. I am not angry at your putting me these queries, but I lament the ignorance of my countrymen.

RAMABYE."

CASAMICCIOLA.

(JULY, 1883.)

IF one whose will no rival wills withstood
Planned once and framed this earth on which we dwell,
Was it for us his sons he planned it well,
Was it for man his voice pronounced it good ?

Or shall we say he fashioned fire and flood
Not otherwise than as a poet might,
Indifferent to all ends but one delight,
The rapture of his own creative mood ?

Beauty and anguish, fierce unrest and love,
His hand hath mingled in this world of ours ;
And Ischia with her mantle of gay flowers

And girdling sea, lucent as heaven above,
Still felt rebellious Death beneath her move,
And frenzies of inexorable powers.

August 5. W. W.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MAJOR O. PROBYN.

MAJOR OLIVER PROBYN, whose death in England is announced by Reuter, will be sincerely regretted by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances in this Presidency. Major Probyn was a most popular officer, not with Europeans only, but to quite an equal degree probably with the natives with whom he came in contact. For the outside world he was chiefly known by his reputation as the redoubted tiger slayer who had killed more wild beasts, perhaps, than any man of his time, and as a grand amateur jockey in spite of the fact that he was *minus* an arm ; but in Khandesh, where the greater part of his service was spent in connection with the Bhil Corps, and latterly as Chief of the Police in the district, he was widely known and respected, as much for his genial qualities and tact in dealing with the people among whom his work lay.

Major Probyn only left Bombay on the 26th of June, having retired from the service after nearly forty years in India. On the occasion of his retirement, the Government of Bombay published a special Resolution, heartily acknowledging "the useful and exemplary discharge of duty which distinguished him during his long service." The Resolution truly said : "The Government have always felt that in any emergency requiring personal bravery, or practical capacity, they could rely on Major Probyn for the faithful, prudent, and efficient discharge of any duty that might be entrusted to him." We reproduce here the official record of Major Probyn's services :—

Major Oliver Probyn joined the service, 2nd October 1843 ; arrived in the country 15th November 1843 ; posted to 3rd Regiment N. I., February 1844 ; Lieutenant, 21st January 1846 ; acting Quarter Master and Paymaster in 1848 ; Adjutant in 1849 ; invalided, 25th February 1857 ; furlough to England from 17th April 1856 to 23rd November 1857 ; on special duties to the Australian Colonies, 30th November 1857 ; the special duty to Western Australia terminated, 24th May 1858 ; acting Adjutant, 2nd Khandesh Bhil Corps, 12th June 1858 ; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Roberts, Commanding Rajputana Field Force, 19th July 1858 ; sick leave in India from 29th November 1858 to 24th March 1859 ; Adjutant and acting Second in Command, 2nd Khandesh Bhil Corps, 9th April 1859 ; Bhil Agent in the western districts of Khandesh, 8th July 1859 ; acting Second in Command, 1st Khandesh Bhil Corps, 1st March 1860 ; Captain, 28th March 1860 ; Second in Command, Khandesh Bhil Corps, 17th October 1860 ; acting Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Khandesh Bhil Corps, 6th April 1862 ; performed the duties of Adjutant of the Khandesh Bhil Corps, in addition to his own duties, from 6th July to 10th November 1862 ; confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Police, and Commandant of the Khandesh Bhil Corps, 26th August 1862 ; furlough to Europe from 21st November 1868 to 21st November 1869 ; rejoined his appointment as Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Bhil Corps, Khandesh, 26th November 1869 ; acting Inspector-General of Prisons from 29th April 1872 to 23rd April 1874 ; reverted to his substantive appointment of 1st Grade Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, 24th April 1874 ; also appointed acting Principal Bhil Agent and Assistant Political Agent in Dangs and Surgana State, Khandesh, 8th June 1874 to 23rd August 1875, from 21st September 1875 to 6th September 1876, and from 3rd October 1876 ; acting Inspector General of Prisons, 28th July 1877 ; reverted to his substantive appointment as Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, 28th October 1877 ; on privilege leave from 24th April to 23rd June 1878 ; proceeded to Poona on special duty on the 20th July 1878, and resumed charge as Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, on the 12th October 1878 ; on special duty in the Military Department from 2nd October 1879 to 30th June 1880 ; reverted to his appointment as Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, from 1st July 1880, and resumed charge on the 6th *idem* ; on privilege leave from 13th September to 5th October 1880, and from 11th April to 1st July 1881 ; on special duty at the conference on Bhil affairs at Abu, from 21st July 1881.

War Services.—Served with the Bombay column of the Army in the Punjab in 1848-49 ; at the siege and surrender of Multan, battle of Gujerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps) ; served with the Field Force which penetrated into the Eusoofzai country, north of Peshawur, in December 1849, for the purpose of chastising the hill tribes on the Swat border ; present at the capture and destruction of the villages of Surgao, Pulai, Shurkhani and Zurmunda, in the Bozdurah Valley, on the 11th and 14th of that month (medal and clasp).

DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT BANGALORE.

A TELEGRAM from Bangalore, August 1, to the *Madras Times* states :—Lieutenant Laing Meason, of the 1st Light Cavalry, one of the most popular officers of the station, died yesterday afternoon at four o'clock at the residence of his uncle, Colonel J. P. Grant, of typhoid fever, aged 22. He was buried this afternoon at 5 o'clock with full military honours in the Oosoor road cemetery ; almost every officer in the station, including the General Commanding the Division, being present, in addition to a large number of the *élite* of society. Bishop Codeau performed the funeral service. The corpse was conveyed on a gun carriage drawn by six horses of the Royal Horse Artillery. Colonels Grant and Lawson were the chief mourners. The funeral was one of the grandest and most imposing ever witnessed in Bangalore. The coffin, which was of white and gold, was surmounted with a magnificent cross of flowers, believed to be the last token of respect of the Convent girls. In consequence of his decease, the Volunteer sports and the Residency "At Home" have been postponed *sine die*. The dead march on the way to the cemetery was played alternately by the bands of the 43rd and the 12th Lancers.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

THE match on Saturday was the Gymkhana *vs.* the Bombay Carlton Club. The Carlton numbers amongst its members some very good cricketers, but they labour under the great disadvantage of not possessing a suitable ground to play on, and consequently are greatly out of practice. They are chiefly Volunteers, and drawn for the most part from a class which has not too many opportunities afforded it of healthy recreation. If Government could be induced to grant the club the use of some suitable piece of land—probably the centre of the Oval, in front of the High Court would be the best—for a practice ground, as the esplanade is allowed to be used by the Gymkhana and the Polo Club, it would be a great boon to the Carlton C. C. It would be only fair of the Government to assist the club in this particular, as the very fair piece of ground they played on formerly has been taken up for the site of the new Government Printing Press.

The match on Saturday was a rather one-sided affair, the Carleton team, no doubt because of their want of practice, making a very poor show in their first innings ; but their second attempt at batting, and the comparatively small cost for which they succeeded in disposing of the strong batting eleven of the Gymkhana, showed that they were not a team to be despised.

The Gymkhana went in first, and by tiffin time had eight wickets down for 116 runs. After tiffin Carleton, Challenor, and Moore made a stand, and ran up the total to 157 before the innings closed. Carleton had top score with 29, Wilkins made 24, Moore 19 (not out), Penny and Gell 17 each, and Buchanan 15. The fielding of the Carlton team with the exception that two catches were missed was good.

The first innings of the Carlton was most disastrous, two wickets falling—one to each bowler (Gell and Challenor) in his first over—for no runs ; three for 3 ; four and five for 15 ; six and seven for 19 ; eight for 20 ; nine for 25 ; and ten for 32. They followed on, however, and a change set in, the seven wickets which had fallen when time was called (6-30) producing the very fair result of 113 runs. The following is the full score :—

GYMKHANA.

Wyer, b. O'Shea	6
Penny, ct. D. Devlin, b. O'Shea	17
Wilkins, ct. O'Shea, b. Jolley	24
Gell, ct. Chance, b. O'Shea	17
Buchanan, b. Jolley	15
Newnham, ct. Jolley, b. Whitehead	4
Mactier, b. Whitehead	1
Carleton, ct. Chance, b. Jolley	29
Challenor, b. Whitehead	8
Moore, not out	19
Piers, ct. D. Devlin, b. Jolley	7
b 4, lb 3, w 3	10
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
J. Devlin	10	0	38	0
O'Shea	18	4	40	3
N. Devlin	2	0	14	0
Jolley	15	7	28	4
Whitehead	15	4	27	3

Devlin bowled 1 and O'Shea 2 wides.

BOMBAY CARLTON, C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.
Blackwell, b. Gell	0	lbw. b. Wyer
D. Devlin, b. Challenor	0	ct. Mactier, b. Wyer
O'Shea, ct. Mactier, b. Gell	7	b. Newnham
Harrington, b. Gell	3	lbw. b. Carleton
McMeekin, b. Challenor	3	b. Mactier
Chance, b. Gell	0	b. Challenor
J. Devlin, b. Gell	4	not out
Dunk, b. Gell	0	not out
Whitehead, ct. Mactier, b. Gell	3	b. Mactier
N. Devlin, ct. Newnham, b. Gell	1	
Jolley, not out	9	
lb. 1, nb. 1	2	b. 2, lb. 4, w 2, nb. 1
Total	32	Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Gell	9·3	4	14	8
Challenor	9	5	18	2

Challenor bowled 1 no ball.

2ND INNINGS.

Wilkins	7	0	25	0
Mactier	6	1	14	2
Newnham	12	3	23	1
Carleton	6	0	13	1
Wyer	6	2	10	2
Gell	5	1	7	0
Challenor	4	0	15	1

Gell bowled 3 wides and Newnham 1 no ball.

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TELEGRAMS.

HEIR TO THE BARODA STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 4.

A son and heir was born to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar last night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Owing to the strict quarantine now being enforced on all vessels arriving from India and Egypt, the British Government have suspended conveyance of the mails by the Egyptian Railway, and have sanctioned transport through the Suez Canal instead. The steamers will pass through the Canal in quarantine without communicating with Suez or Port Said, proceeding direct from the latter port to Brindisi without calling at Alexandria. Passengers eastward from Venice and Brindisi will join the London trunk services at Port Said. Continental passengers for Bombay can leave Venice or Brindisi by fortnightly direct steamers *viâ* the Suez Canal, which will not touch Egypt.

The strict quarantine on all homeward steamers at the ports in France and Italy has decided the P. and O. Company to accelerate the speed of the homeward Plymouth packets, enabling the passengers thereon to avoid quarantine.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT'S MOTION ON LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The debate on Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's motion censuring the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India, which was fixed for last night, was stopped by the House being counted out.

A NEW FIELD MARSHALL.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that a new Field Marshall will be appointed shortly.

OBITUARY.

Major Oliver Probyn.

THE CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, AUG. 3.

The cases of cholera here are assuming a milder form, and the health of the British troops is improving.

NEWS FROM ANNAM.

PARIS, AUG. 3.

News has been received that the King of Annam is dead, and has been succeeded by *Phudac*.

The commander of the French Expeditionary force at Haiphong is concerting a plan of operations.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The steamer Consolation has been totally wrecked at Rashafoon, but her crew and passengers were saved and taken on to Mauritius by the Messageries steamer Natal.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, with the outward English mails of the 20th ult., left here for Bombay at two o'clock last Wednesday morning.

(*The last item was delayed in transmission.*)

THE INFORMERS AT THE DUBLIN TRIALS.

MELBOURNE, AUG. 3.

Kavanagh, Hanlon, and Smith, informers in the late Dublin trials, arrived here to-day, but are forbidden by the authorities to land.

PORT ELIZABETH, AUG. 4.

O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, has been committed for trial at the Assizes here.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN ISCHIA.

NAPLES, AUG. 4.

Another severe shock of earthquake was experienced to-day at Forio, in the Island of Ischia, during which several houses were destroyed.

LEGITIMIST PLOT IN PARIS.

PARIS, AUG. 4.

A Legitimist plot was discovered here to-day. Several party leaders are reported as being implicated in the conspiracy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

COLOMBO, AUG. 4.

Mail-steamer Paramatta, from Calcutta, arrived.

AUG. 5.

Mail-steamer Siam, from Australia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

Total week's sales of Cotton	62,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	40,000	"
" " " Surats	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	927,000	"
" " Surats	122,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	46,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	3⅜d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-3
8½ lbs. do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 7⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ per cent. "	83⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	50 7-16

Arrivals—Craighton and Empress.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Siberian lines interrupted.

Manilla land line still interrupted.

Saigon-Bankok cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 3.	
10 p.m.	79·8
SATURDAY, Aug. 4.	
6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	84·8
10 p.m.	80·3
SUNDAY, Aug. 5.	
6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	84·1

THE Bombay Port Trust accounts for the last financial year (ended on 31st March) show a net surplus revenue—after deducting Rs. 1,02,594 expended on the Prince's Dock and Rs. 1,26,834 devoted to ordinary capital works—of Rs. 3,32,779. At the close of the year the Trust possessed a cash balance in the Bank of Bombay and in hand of Rs. 16,13,144. The total amount expended on the construction and maintenance of the Prince's Dock to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 88,91,525, less Rs. 4,30,000, a moiety of the cost of excavating the dock, which is transferred to Mody Bay reclamation account, the material taken from the dock having been utilised to reclaim that part of the harbour foreshore. The amount paid the contractors for the masonry work and excavation was over 41½ lakhs of rupees. The net revenue derived from the dock during the year 1882-83 was Rs. 4,87,331, which was some Rs. 97,500 better than the estimates.

ACCORDING to the Poona papers, H. E. the Governor intended to go out to Loneekhund on Saturday to witness a trial, under the superintendence of Lieut. Bor, of the screens made after the Cyprus pattern for the destruction of locusts. Recent heavy rain is stated to have killed a large number of locusts in the Rutnagherry district.

THE objection which has sometimes been raised against assuring native lives meets with a complete and effectual answer in the last half-yearly supplementary report of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. It appears that the total amount of claims paid since the inauguration of the company in 1874 up to the end of June last was Rs. 2,35,787, less Rs. 79,000 recovered by reassurance. Whereas only 24 claims were paid in the native department, representing a sum of Rs. 98,507, of which Rs. 27,000 were recovered by reassurance. There were no less than 35 claims in the European department, the amount paid being Rs. 1,37,280, less Rs. 52,000 the amount of reassurances. Thus it appears that even with a larger number of native than European policy-holders the amount of claims in the native department was per cent. less than in the European department. The report from which we have quoted these figures is altogether a very satisfactory document, showing that the company is in a prosperous condition, and that it is successfully managed.

THE Maharajah Scindia arrived at Agra on Friday from Gwalior, and was to leave for Cawnpore on Saturday morning.

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. K. GUTHRIE has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Madras, in place of the late Colonel Drever.

MISS TAYLOR, or, as she was better known in Bombay, Sister Thecla, a member of the Sisterhood working in connection with the mission of the Cowley Fathers in this city, who about two months ago proceeded home, has, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says, been received into the Holy Catholic Church, soon after her arrival in England. According to latest accounts, she was in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Roehampton.

IT appears that it is only the Simla Civil Surgeons whose tour of service in the hills is to be extended from two years to five.

A MR. F. DIGBY CHARLEY writes to the *Darjeeling News* contradicting a report that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Re the murder of Carey, the *Bombay Guardian's* remark is :—"If these blood-thirsty men would only be content to shoot one another !"

THE Bombay Branch of the East India Association, says the *Indian Spectator*, is about to present an address to Sir E. Baring. "We hope the opportunity will not be lost to Bombay of signalising at the same time its sense of the invaluable service rendered by Sir Evelyn not only as a successful Minister of Finance, but as a capable and thoroughly honourable administrator. It was suggested last week that Bombay might collect about Rs. 20,000 and make over the sum, on account of the Baring Memorial, to the Trustees of the Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy Industrial School Fund. This idea has our cordial approval. Besides being peculiarly appropriate, the new fund would push forward an important movement on which the welfare of our industrial classes depends. The Western Presidency can easily find a quarter of a lakh of rupees."

FROM the memorandum of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, on the vital statistics of the first-class municipalities in that province, for the week ended the 14th of July, it appears that the death-rate in Pooree was 117·7, and in Gya 102·5, per thousand ; whilst in the sanitarium of Darjeeling it was as high as 44·4 per thousand.

MAJOR H. H. COLE, R.E., Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, has written an interesting Memorandum upon the antique memorials in Eusofzai, Punjab, a place rich in remains of Buddhist art.

THE *Pioneer* understands that Sir Alfred Lyall, in his Minute upon the Ilbert Bill, has confined himself exclusively to the consideration of the measure as it affects the North-West Provinces and Oudh ; and that "he has urged upon the Government the desirability of omitting the whole of Section 1, dwelling particularly upon the necessity of having only European Justices of the Peace as Cantonment Magistrates. Section 1, it will be remembered, lays down that only the following persons shall be made Justices of the Peace :—(1) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service ; (2) Members of the Statutory Native Civil Service ; (3) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces ; and (4) Cantonment Magistrates—such, in each case, being Magistrates of the First Class. As regards the other provisions of the Bill, it is believed that the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of an amendment of the law which would make all District Magistrates, irrespective of race, Justices of the Peace *ex-officio* ; but he has pronounced most decidedly against investing Sessions Judges who are natives with powers to try Europeans. If we are rightly informed, too, Sir Alfred Lyall does not consider this question of jurisdiction to be at all a pressing one in these Provinces, and he is supported in his view by many native gentlemen of ripe experience, whose opinions are certainly deserving of every consideration."

A RANGOON telegram dated August 1, to a Calcutta paper, states :—The Chief Commissioner proceeds on tour to Thayetmyo in a few days, when Mr. Buck leaves for Calcutta. The Paper Currency Office was opened to-day. For the first time a shipment of rice has been made to Odessa.

THE *Bombay Guardian* :—"A good many things unkind, ungenerous, and unjust have been said by Europeans in India of the natives of India, especially in Bengal, partly from irritation and partly from ignorance, but we do not know that any one has served the educated natives of this country a worse turn than Mr. Pratap Ch. Moozumdar has done lately, in England, in stating that 50 per cent. of their number die from drunkenness. Are the facts anywhere near this ? We should like to know."

THE French paper published at Pondicherry, the *Temps de l'Inde Française*, has discovered a fresh grievance against England in the shape of the old treaties and conventions regarding the monopoly granted to England by France for the manufacture of opium and salt. Regarding the latter it says :—

> "If the indemnity of four lakhs of rupees, or about one million of francs, paid annually by the English Government, was equitable in 1815, when the salt revenue gave the British treasury an annual profit of thirty millions of francs, that same indemnity is assuredly no longer equitable now-a-days, when the profits derived by this rich monopoly are ten times greater. It is not out of place to remark that the conventions of 1815 and 1818 are susceptible of revision. We hope that the French Government will take measures to examine to what extent it would be equitable, at the present time, to increase the indemnity upon the basis of the revenue derived from salt by the British Government in 1815 compared with the revenues from the same source from 1873 to 1882."

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper of the 1st August, newsletters from beyond the frontier state that the Ameer Abdul Rahman is still at Mama Kheyl, near Gundamuk, or was a few days ago, though he had sent his family to Cabul, and had frequently stated his intention of going himself. The final settlement with the Shinwaris is not yet complete, but every effort is being made to bring it about. It is said that the arch intriguer, Mahomed Hassan Khan, is now with the Kuki Kheyl Afridis, but he does not seem to be making much progress with the tribes.

ANOTHER newsletter states that Bahadur Khan, who is styled Khan of Kokan, and who is said to be on his way back from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was stopped while journeying through Bajour by Safdar Khan of Nawagai. The Lahore paper remarks that possibly this Bahadur Khan is really the ex-Khan of Kokand, generally known as Khudayar Khan.

NOW that steps have been taken to encourage the wheat trade of India, it will not be long, probably, an up-country paper remarks, before similar encouragement is given to Indian sugar. Wheat and sugar in India go almost hand in hand ; the irrigation which is essential for the profitable cultivation of the cereal is utilised also for the cultivation of the sugarcane. The tracts of country which are justly renowned for their soft white wheat, are famous also for the production of coarse sugar. But the sugar is even more heavily handicapped in commercial competition than wheat ; and though there is at present perhaps no immediate demand for export, there can be no question that India ought to produce enough sugar to supply her own demand, and not to be dependent on imports from the Mauritius. But from want of proper means of communication, and from the severity of the freights, Indian sugar moves but a very little distance from the locality of its production.

A MOVEMENT of some importance to the institution of Freemasonry has just been carried out in Australia. It seems that the working of the provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, on the present system, has been found irksome and dilatory. A constant correspondence, mostly on trivial matters, has to be kept up with the parent Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland ; and, worse still, "large sums of money have to be remitted, for which there is no return." Therefore, the provincial Lodge of Victoria have resolved to set up in the world on their own account. After due consideration, this was the decision come to by a certain proportion of the 95 provincial Lodges ; and consequently, on the 2nd of July, a separate Grand Lodge of Victoria was to be inaugurated, with befitting ceremony.

MR. CROSS, as the exponent of Ministerial policy on Indian matters, the *Pioneer* says, "generally pleads that the Government have no 'official information' whenever an awkward question is put, and even when such a question is pushed home, the Under-Secretary for India prevaricates and gives evasive replies, which only serve to cast discredit upon the Ministry or the Viceroy. His latest utterance regarding Afghanistan is on a level with his previous efforts in that direction : he gravely informed Mr. Stanhope that 'the contemplated visit of the Ameer to India would very much depend on his own wishes.' That is exactly what the visit did not depend upon : the Government of India were determined that Abdul Rahman should not pay the visit which he had set his heart upon ; and upon their determination, and not the Ameer's wishes, the whole question rested."

MR. JAMES LENNOX, Bicycle Touring Club, South Scottish District, started at 7-20 a.m. on Monday, 18th June, from John O'Groats, and arrived at Land's End on Thursday, 28th June, at 11-50 a.m. Not having ridden on Sunday, he accomplished the feat of covering 950 miles in nine days four hours. The nearest time to this is that of the Hon. Mr. Keith-Falconer, who rode the same journey in thirteen days.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR F. ROBERTS, accompanied by Colonel Campbell Stewart, returned to Ootacamund on August 2.

MAJOR HUBBERSTY, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence, from 17th August, has been granted to Major P. D. Jeffreys, Brigade-Major, Allahabad.

MAJOR A. E. BRIND, of the Connaught Rangers, who has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Rohilkund District, officiated for over two yeart as Brigade-Major at Multan, during the time his battalion was stationed there, and whilst Major Fitzgerald, the permanent incumbent, was stationed at Quetta.

CAPTAIN F. M. CAMPBELL is posted to 8-1 Battery Cinque Ports Division, in place of Captain D. S. Dewar, placed on the seconded list.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ALBAN, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster of the 13th Bombay N. I., is transferred to the 5th N. L. I., as Wing Officer and Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Seddon, whose unfortunate death by the violence of his Pathan servant was reported a short time since.

LIEUTENANT H. E. IRWIN, Adjutant, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Fort William, left Calcutta on the 27th July on three months' medical certificate for England, in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him by the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT G. F. PICKARD-CUMBERLEDGE, Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has proceeded on 12 months' furlough on medical certificate.

ACCORDING to an up-country paper, "Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C. B., vacates the command of the Bombay Army on promotion to the rank of General. It is believed that Lieut.-Genl. Sir R. Phayre will be appointed Provisional Commander-in-Chief until the arrival of General Hardinge's successor, who, however, has not yet been nominated."

INDIAN officers are, the *Pioneer* remarks, the sport of circumstances and of secretaries. Among other illustrations of that fact is the following :—On the 10th November, 1868, a ukase was issued from the India Office which the army was asked to believe to be as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. That infallible Secretariat Bull ran thus :—"In all future orders and references, furlough pay will be understood as the half Indian salary converted at the rate of two shillings the rupee." Certainly that is clear enough, and the gift of prophecy, or at least of *clairvoyance*, could not have gone further ; but "Godfrey Daniel, blast and furnace-maker !" as the Indian Officer exclaimed when the following was issued—"What does this mean then ?" It is the Duke of Argyll who speaks on the 31st March, 1869 :—"I have therefore to request that your Lordship will at once issue an order cancelling so much of that of 10th November, 1868, as fixed the uniform rate of two shillings, and announcing that all payments of furlough pay will be made at the current rate of exchange fixed for the official year." Thus the most solemn promise of an Indian Secretary of State may be calculated to hold good for five months, and a covenant with that high functionary just so long as it suits him.

THE driver establishment of the Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been placed on the same footing as the gunner establishment of that branch of the force, by the grant of half mounting and kit allowances, and of good-conduct pay.

THE Government of India have refused to improve the position, pay, and pensions of Sergeant Instructors of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

H. BATTERY 1ST BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY having been ordered to proceed to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers and men desirous of extending their service in this country will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the Presidencies. The non-commissioned officers, including paid acting bombardiers, volunteering to remain in India, will take rank in the battery to which they may be posted according to the date of their promotion. It is to be distinctly understood that men remaining in the country may select their Presidency, but are not allowed to volunteer for any particular brigade.

NEW regulations are published in General Orders on the subject of soldiers' shooting. Shooting-passes are only to be granted to soldiers of good character. Not less than three men are to go out together, one of whom must have some acquaintance with the language. They are on no account to speak to the women of the country, or to enter mosques or temples. Officers are to ascertain from the civil authorities what birds and animals are looked upon as sacred by the inhabitants in each locality, and also if there are any tracts of country in which shooting is objectionable to the prejudices of the people. A list of the interdicted grounds and forbidden game will be hung up in each barrack-room, and every man to whom a pass is granted will be required to be acquainted with it.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.—The barometer has risen at the majority of stations, but the increase is not decided, and in parts of the Punjab and Burmah the pressure is giving way. The depression over Bengal is still shown, but continues to get slighter and shallower. The wind is unaltered, a slight circulation continuing around the Bengal disturbance ; the breezes are between south-west and north-west elsewhere. South-easterly breezes have disappeared from the Punjab. Rain is again generally scanty, and north of the Satpuras and west of Allahabad it is entirely absent. The temperature remains high in the Punjab. Rain to-day :—Benares, 1 inch ; Darjeeling, Chittagong, Rutnagherry, and Tounghoo, ½ inch. Previously :—Gya had 3 inches, Mozufferpore and Bhagulpore, 2 inches ; Naini Tal and Cawnpore, 1 inch ; Moulmein, ½ inch.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The *Pioneer* says :—"The Official Crop Report of these provinces for the week ending the 1st instant confirms our statement regarding the gloomy outlook in the Meerut district. A hot west wind has parched the country, and the cultivators have had to resort to irrigation from canals and wells. From Saharanpur it is also reported that the crops will suffer if rain does not fall in a week." We quote the official summary of the returns :—"In most districts there has been a fair fall of rain during the week, and the prospects of the corps appear to the good. In Jhansi, however, the transplanting of rice had been postponed for want of rain, and in Meerut and Saharanpur more rain is urgently wanted. The general health is good, and cholera seems to be disappearing. Prices are rising in Meerut and Saharanpur, but are, as a rule, stationary."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd.	54 9	57 9	54 51	60 64
3 Friday	0 2	....	....	....
4 Saturday	0 6	0 9	0 5	0 4
5 Sunday	..	0 1	0 3	0 10
Total	54 17	57 19	54 59	60 78
Corresponding date last year	55 65	65 79	63 54	64 83

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In former years you have kindly inserted in your paper an appeal in behalf of the wives and children of soldiers who from time to time leave India for England. May I ask the favour of your repeating the boon this year ?

Many of these women leave the country with no provision for the cold weather, and they are so thoughtless that they will sell things if given to them in India.

It has been the custom, therefore, to place the clothes in charge of the officer commanding the troops, with the request that he will give nothing out until the vessel has reached Malta, or at least Port Said. This plan has answered well, and the commanding officers' letters of thanks to the ladies of the Dorcas Society testify to the necessity of the gifts, and to the great good which they have done.

As many friends send money instead of clothes, and as the work of making up new materials and of altering old things takes time, may I request contributors to send their gifts as soon as possible to Miss Mary Spencer, Nepean Sea-road ?

The kind of articles required are warm dresses, shawls, stockings, comforters, boots, and flannel petticoats ; and for children, dresses, vests, flannel jackets, drawers, socks, and shoes. I append a letter from Colonel Templeman, R. S. Fusiliers.

Dover, 8th Dec., 1881.

DEAR MADAM,—Allow me to offer you my grateful acknowledgment of a parcel of clothing received aboard H. M. ship Jumna, for the use of the women and children accompanying troops embarked on the 3rd and 4th of last month. The clothing was very acceptable to those who received it, women of various regiments (details); those of my own battalion being well provided before embarkation. At this time of the year warm underclothing and shawls are particularly acceptable, as also warm dresses. Through the aid of the Officer Commanding details, those women and children most in need of help were selected as recipients. Thanking you, too, for your kind wishes for our welfare at the voyage.—Believe me, &c.

A. TEMPLEMAN, Colonel, R. S. Fusiliers.

MISS MARY SPENCER.

Similar letters have been received from Lieut.-Col. Deedes, Rifle Brigade, Commanding 3 troops H. M. S. Serapis ; Col. French, R. A., H. M. S. Crocodile ; Col. Stewart, H. M. S. Malabar ; Lieut.-Col. Commanding 48th Regiment, H. M. S. Euphrates.

Trusting that this appeal will meet with a prompt and generous response.—I am, &c.

W. P. PARTRIDGE, Brigade-Surgeon.

Cumballa Hotel, Aug. 4.

Men, women, and children's clothing of all kinds is urgently wanted for local use, as well as for troopships, and will be gladly received by Miss Spencer.

THE LATE DR. C. F. KHORY.

ON Saturday last the members of the Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" performed a funeral service in memory of the late Dr. C. F. Khory, who was a member and the immediate Past Master of the Lodge. The ceremony was performed in the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, where a large number of freemasons, both European and native, had assembled to testify to the regard and esteem in which the deceased was held by the members of his craft. The ceremony was conducted in an able and impressive manner by Rt. W. Brother K. R. Cama, who occupied the chair, and was assisted by the past masters and officers of the Lodge. Most Wor. Bro. M. Balfour referred in feeling terms to the character and worth of Dr. Khory. Resolutions were passed recording the loss which the Lodge and the craft had sustained by the death of a brother like Dr. Khory, and condoling with his widow and aged mother. The ceremony was concluded at about 8 p.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder. evening.
I. O. G. T. Lodge Union, old High Court, 8 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencng at 6 (weather permitting :—

Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Valse	Promenaden	Gung'l.
Grand Fantasia	Krin	Bosquit.
Valse	Je t'aime	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	Im Brantschmuck	Merzdoef.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Energia entered, and the s.s. Sandal left, on the 3rd ; and the s.s. Bangalore and the s.s. Chollerton left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED DEATH OF MISS BEAUDET.—We have received news through a private letter of the death at Queensland of Miss Beaudet, of Bandman's Company.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

LOST.—Trimuckunjee Ragoojee reported to the police that on the Friday last his little son dropped from his wrist a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 54, somewhere between Naigaum and Matoonga.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS ORMISTON.—The *Rast Goftar* states that Mr. John Fleming has entrusted the task of preparing a statue of the late Thomas Ormiston to an eminent firm of sculptors, for £660.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—Mr. J. Norwood reported to the police on Friday the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 75, from a writing-table drawer in his office, at Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazaar-street, Fort.

MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL.—The annual grand festival called Idul-Fitr, or Ramzán Id, was celebrated in Bombay by the Bora community on Saturday, secretly as usual. The Khojas were directed by their spiritual guide to celebrate the same festival yesterday. The Sunnis observe the occasion to-day.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Memonwada, on the body of Oorbai, a Mahomedan woman, aged eighty years. Deceased died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the previous night, through her clothes having accidentally caught fire at a naked oil-lamp. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Balloo Mybuthee, a gardener employed at the J. J. Hospital, and Sukoo, his wife, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 30, the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee, a medical student of the Grant Medical College ; and prisoner No. 2 of disposing of it in conjunction with her husband. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to one day's imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Cheema, a woman, aged thirty-five years. It appears that on Friday last the deceased threw herself into a well at Sewree, when she was observed by Police Constable Ittoo Narayen, No. 884—F., who, with the assistance of another policeman and a man named Cooshna, rescued her from being drowned, and removed her to hospital. The deceased had been suffering from fever and dysentery for some time back. She died on Saturday afternoon last. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion following fever and diarrhœa."

THE G. I. P. R. AMUSEMENT CLUB.—The fifth quadrille party of the G. I. P. Railway Locomotive Department Parel Amusement Committee was given on Friday evening last at the old Drawing Office of the Railway Company at Byculla. The spacious room was beautifully illuminated for the occasion. There was a large attendance. Dancing was kept up with great spirit in accordance with an attractive programme. The entertainment was under the management of Mr. Abbot, the master of ceremonies, and Mr. E. Shrewsbery, the honorary secretary of the Amusement Committee.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Hormusjee Dorabjee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a charge preferred against him by Inspector McDermott of having on the 17th ultimo violated the second condition of his wholesale liquor licence, by selling less than one dozen quart bottles of liquor after sunset on the evening in question. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, with Mr. Morojee Cassinath, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the defence. On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, the magistrate without hearing the address of counsel for the defence, said that there was great contradiction in the evidence adduced before him, and that the persons employed by the police in the conduct of this case were all budmashes and disreputable characters. Therefore the court could not place any reliance on their testimony. Thereupon the charge against the accused was dismissed.

ILLICIT SALE OF OPIUM.—Jan Bai, an aged Mahomedan woman, was on Saturday last charged, at the instance of Subedar Morrar Rao, of the detective police, before Mr. C. P. Cooper with selling half a pound of opium, val[illegible]ued at Rs. 5-8, without a licence from the C[illegible]ommissioner of Customs, and also with ha[illegible]ving in her possession 3 lbs. of opium without [illegible] licence. Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared on behalf of the accused. He admitted that she was guilty of the offences, and asked that his worship would deal leniently with her, as she was very old. The magistrate convicted the prisoner, and fined her Rs. 200, and ordered the opium to be confiscated. One-half of the fine was ordered to be paid to the informer. The accused, after she had been arrested, made, it appears, a statement to the Commissioner of Police that she had been in the habit of receiving opium from a Jewish boy whose father was in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company. This matter is at present under police investigation.

DAMAGED R[illegible] Dossa Curpall, Hurridas Goculdas, Ludha B[illegible] Premjee, grai[illegible]wan, Hassoo Nagjee, and Cooverjee the Carnac-bu[illegible] merchants having grain stores at at the instance [illegible] of Dr. Davidson, Acting Health Officer of t[illegible] Municipality, before Mr. C. P. Cooper with[illegible] ed rice int[illegible] having in their possession damaged being unfit for human food, the same firm of Mes[illegible] for such food. Mr. Nicholson, of the appeared for [illegible] Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, Syud Ismail [illegible] the defence on behalf of all the accused. market dep[illegible] Syed Ebrahim, an inspector in the secution. [illegible] was examined for the prosecution. went on the [illegible] his evidence went to show that he and a saheb [illegible] 2nd and 3rd instant with Dr. Davidson them. The[illegible] and pointed out the bags of rice to damaged by [illegible] rice, which appeared to have been being in th[illegible] water, was kept in two sheds, 136 bags shed ; 24 of t[illegible] sugar shed and 171 bags in another to Hurridas G[illegible] bags belonged to Dossa Curpall, 57 Hassoo Nagj[illegible] 55 to Ludha Bhowan, 71 to witness co[illegible] and 100 to Coverjee Premjee. The offered the r[illegible] not say whether the accused had next examine[illegible] for sale. Dr. D. C. Davidson was the last witn[illegible] He corroborated the statement of the bags were [illegible] and further stated that some of thirds of the [illegible] partially discoloured, and that two-for human fo[illegible] whole of the bags were bad and unfit journed. [illegible] At this stage the case was ad-

ESCAPE A[illegible]ND RECAPTURE OF A CONVICT.—A notorious co[illegible]nvict, who was undergoing a sentence of 8 y[illegible]ears' rigorous imprisonment in the Rutnagherry [illegible] jail, effected his escape on the 25th ultimo. He [illegible] was subsequently recaptured by the police, one of whose force received a cut from a sword with which the convict was armed. The police guard [illegible] over the jail at Rutnagherry has lately been remov[illegible]ed, and the jail is now guarded by peons and w[illegible]arders.

A KURRAC[illegible]HEE CAUSE CELEBRE.—Mr. Candy, Officiating Judge of the Sudder Court, has reversed the judgment of the District Judge of Karachi in the case rega[illegible]rding the Hubb estates, which, it will be remembered, attracted considerable attention some time ago. By this decision the Government will lose something like Rs. 90,000. Of course, this alone is no reason : but we understand that the Government of Bombay are considering whether or not an appeal should be preferred to the Privy Council.—*Sind Gazette.*

KIRKEE SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY.—There is some commotion amongst the employés of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, owing to the suspension of Mr. George Peaker. It appears that he has had occasion to write to Government disparagingly of the Superintendent, Colonel Walker, with the [illegible] Mr. Peaker's official conduct in connection with the manufacture of cartridges. Mr. Peaker has about fourteen months to complete his tenure of office to entitle him to a pension before retirement. As a Volunteer officer Mr. Peaker is very popular. He belongs to H., or Kirkee, Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Next Saturday the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association will hold a public meeting preparatory to making a decided start in Bombay. The need of such an association should be evident to all, and it is to be hoped that the enthusiasm roused by Mr. White's speeches a few months ago has not yet died out. The Society is fortunate in having a Secretary qualified with untiring zeal and perseverance, qualities which have been found especially necessary in forwarding the present movement. Mr. Justice Bayley will, we believe, preside at the meeting, and other gentlemen of position have been requested to honour the occasion with their presence.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

THE sum [illegible] paid to the credit of the Relief Fund accounts to date aggregate Rs. 80,791-11-5.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

TRANSFER OF AN APPEAL FROM SURAT TO BROACH.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NURSEY BHAICHUND.

MR. NAGINDAS TOOLSEYDAS appeared for the petitioner ; and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., for the Crown.

Mr. Nagindas stated that his client was convicted last year by the Assistant Session Judge of Surat on a charge of house-breaking by night. Against the conviction he preferred an appeal to Mr. Macpherson, the Session Judge of Surat, who acquitted him on the ground that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was untrustworthy. At the same time, Mr. Macpherson expressed his opinion that a document, a bargain-paper produced by the accused in support of his defence, that he had entered the house under the authority given him by the paper writing was a forgery. The petitioner was in May last tried before the Assistant Session Judge of Surat, and was convicted of forging the document in question, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Against that sentence he had preferred an appeal to the Session Judge of Surat. Mr. Nagindas now applied, under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, No. 10 of 1882, that the appeal should be transferred to some other court, on the ground that the Session Judge, who had expressed his opinion that the document produced by the accused in the former case was a forgery, was the very officer before whom the appeal was now pending.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application, said the court felt justified in directing a transfer of the appeal to some other court. His lordship's opinion was supported by the decision in the Indian Law Reports, 6 Bombay H.C., page 479, where it was stated that the court would transfer a case when it appeared that the trying judge had already prejudged the guilt of the accused ; and also by the decision of the Madras High Court, reported at page 212 of the fifth volume of Madras High Court Reports. The latter case seemed to his lordship exactly in point. If this case were transferred to the court of the Joint Session Judge of Broach, there would be no great inconvenience to anybody, as it was a very few hours' journey from Surat. Even if the distance were 100 or 200 miles, his lordship would have passed the same order as was passed by the Madras High Court, though the distance between Salem, from which the case was transferred, to Coimbatore, to which it was transferred, was must greater than the distance between Surat and Broach. It was desirable, as the learned judges of Madras remarked, that the trying judge should be relieved from a position which he himself would not like to occupy. The case was accordingly ordered to be transferred to Broach.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, Acting Third Judge.)

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE MORRIS *vs.* THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 47, wages alleged to be due to the plaintiff as fitter in the employment of the defendants.

Mr. B. Littlewood, the manager of the company, appeared and said the plaintiff was not entitled to anything, as he had been guilty of misconduct.

It appeared that the plaintiff was only a short period in the defendants' service, and during that time he had absented himself very often from business on the plea of sickness, especially when there was hard work to be done. He was also untrustworthy, and an extra hand was taken on. Moreover, he had obtained a situation in the Prince's Dock, as assistant to a dubash, on the 14th ultimo. In spite of this conduct, however, the plaintiff received from his superior a certificate saying that he had given satisfaction. This testimonial, it was alleged, had been obtained under fraudulent pretences.

In deciding the case, his honour said that the plaintiff had received a certificate from his own superior, in which it was stated satisfaction had been given during the time he was employed. That being so, and taking it to be written *bonâ fide* and not for the deception of the public, he must come to the conclusion that the plaintiff had not been guilty of misconduct. He would therefore give judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 31 only, for the days he had actually worked.

Mr. Littlewood.—Has your honour taken into consideration the circumstances under which the plaintiff obtained that certificate ?

His honour.—Yes, I have. But I must give effect to the certificate as, I take it, it was written *bona fide.*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, the following members being present :—Lieut.-Col. Merewether (in the chair), Messrs. Aguiar and Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Drs. Blanc and Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji, Dr. DeSouza, Messrs. Duxbury, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Freeborn, Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Gostling, and J. H. Grant, Dr. Gray, Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Dr. Cassum, Messrs. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapudia, Javerilal Umiashanker, Joomabhoy Laljee, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kharshedji Nusserwanjee Servai, Macfarlane, Muza Husan Khan, Mowat, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhai, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdonjee, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Major Portman, Mr. Shivji Dhurmaji, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, C. A. Turner, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THT POLICE GRANT AND THE C. D. ACT.

A letter, dated 15th ultimo, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, was read, stating that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India considers it is not desirable to make a deduction from the Government grant for police towards the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, and that the grant should now be restored to its former amount ; but that he is not of opinion that the circumstances call for a refund of the sums already retrenched ; adding that the Corporation will observe that in para. 3 of Government letter No. 797, dated 26th February last, the Governor-in-Council has already ordered that credit shall be allowed to the Municipality for the full grant of Rs. 90,000 in the current year, and the same sum will be taken into acco[illegible] in making the adjustments between Gov[illegible] and the Municipality now under consideration.

Mr. Duxbury [illegible] proposed that the letter should be recorded.

Dr. Sheik Cassum seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nowrozjee moved an amendment, that the consideration of the matter should be deferred. He remarked that the Town Council had asked for a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject, and he regretted to say that the Government had declined to accede to the request.

The Chairman remarked that the question was at present under the consideration of the Town Council. At the same time, the letter might, so far as the Corporation was concerned, be recorded.

Mr. Kapadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dadabhoy remarked that a Blue-Book had arrived in Bombay by the last mail, in which the despatch referred to was published.

Mr. Nowrozjee remarked that that was an additional reason why the amendment should be passed.

A vote was then taken, and the amendment was carried by a large majority.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. De Souza, Government Resolution No. 1511, dated 4th May, 1883, on the Annual Reports for 1881-82, on Municipal taxation and expenditure in Bombay [illegible]idency and Sind, was ordered to be recorded.

[illegible] DRAINAGE.

A very long petition was [illegible] from Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, in regard to the sanitary condition of his house, 23, Rampart-row, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* office on the south side. Having [illegible] at great length what had been done in former years to improve the drainage of the house, with the object of preventing nuisance caused by the escape of gases from the sewers. Since the carrying out of improvements in 1875, no complaints had, he said, been made by the tenants of the premises with reference to the drainage. Mr. Suntook then went on to say :—"Your petitioner has had ever since the year 1858 a pipe ventilator leading from his pipe drain and resting above the roof of his said house, which was an improvement introduced into the drainage of his house. In or about the year 1879 the owner of the premises occupied by the *Bombay Gazette* office, and which premises were, as regards height, on the same level, as your petitioner's said premises added several storeys to his premises. Your petitioner on or about the 13th December, 1880, received an intimation from the then Acting Deputy Executive Engineer that complaints were received of a nuisance arising from the drain ventilator attached to your petitioner's premises, and requiring your petitioner to raise the ventilator as high as the eaves of the *Gazette* office. Your petitioner then saw the Municipal officer on the subject, and explained to him that he had done nothing to create any nuisance, and that if any nuisance was caused it was not through any fault of his, but it was through the connection with the municipal main sewer, by the gases emanating therefrom ; that the ventilator referred to in such notice had existed since 1858, when the roofs of the two houses were on the same level, and no complaints had ever been received from any-one. The matter then dropped, and your petitioner heard of the matter again on or about the 15th September, 1882, when the Assistant Engineer, Municipality, stated that the pipe leading from your petitioner's premises and resting on the roof, was a source of nuisance to the neighbours, and requesting that the same should be raised above the level of the roof. As the pipe had always since 1858 been above the level of the roof of your petitioner's premises, your petitioner took no notice of the above communication. On or about the 18th November, 1882, your petitioner was reminded of the letter of the 15th September, 1882, and was requested to carry out the improvements, which it was alleged had been suggested by such letter of 15th September, 1882. Your petitioner submits that the Engineer's Department having felt that the alleged improvements suggested by them could not be enforced, and it was only to keep on good terms with the *Bombay Gazette* people, hit upon the idea of finding fault with the drainage of your petitioner's premises ; and the then Municipal Commissioner of Bombay on the 20th November, 1882, required your petitioner within seven days from the date thereof, to lay a pipe drain, to connect your petitioner's masonry drain with the Municipal sewer, and required the connection to be made of a syphon and a ventilating shaft fixed between the Municipal sewer and the syphon, and carried four feet above the next house, and required that the ventilating shaft which terminated below the level of the window of the *Gazette's* office, should be carried up four feet above the roof of that office, at No. 23, Rampart-row, west, and notice was given that your petitioner should be liable to a fine under Section 185 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 of Rs. 50 if he failed to comply with such notice." Having dwelt upon correspondence which had passed between him and the Municipal officers on the subject, Mr. Suntook submitted the following suggestions :—"Whether considering that the nuisance complained of arises as it does from the defective Municipal drainage in the Fort, your petitioner should be put from time to time to the unnecessary expenses of carrying out the whims of the Municipal officers before the Municipality effect a change in their drainage system as required under Section 189 whether there is any guarantee for houseowners that the syphons (and there happen to be several kinds of syphons) will serve the purpose of preventing the escape of sewer-gas from the Municipal drain into the buildings, and that under a defective water-supply."

The Chairman remarked that the matters complained of were at present forming the subject of a legal inquiry. He therefore suggested that the petition should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Mr. D'Aguiar seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee hoped that in his report the Commissioner would enter fully into the question, and tell them whether under the existing law houseowners could be compelled to put up syphons and ventilators, and other contrivances adopted to the new system of drainage, which had not yet been extended to the Fort. Since it had been decided that the cost of the house connections should be borne by the Municipality, he did not think they could compel the landlords in the Fort to supply those connections at their own expense. The speaker also hoped that regard would be paid to the statement of the petitioner, that the alleged nuisance was not one of his creating, and that it did not arise from his house, which had no latrine attached to it. The nuisance was created by the Municipality, and it was not fair that the petitioner should be called upon to put up at his expense more or less costly contrivances to prevent the nuisance caused by the sewer-gas entering from the Municipal drain into the petitioner's house.

Mr. Dadabhoy Navrojee observed that the Corporation would have time enough to discuss the case after the Commissioner had reported upon it. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Mr. Nowrozjee said his remarks were made with the object of drawing the special attention of the Commissioner to certain statements made in Mr. Suntook's petition.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he did not intend to detain the Corporation by discussing in any way the statements made by Mr. Suntook in his petition. But he felt compelled to say a few words after the remarks made by so eminent and careful a member of the Corporation as Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. Mr. Nowrozjee had stated that the Municipal sewers were so defective that sewer-gas was entering the building in question, and he rebuked the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer for taking measures to prevent the nuisance. The speaker asked whether Mr. Nowrozjee wished that the Municipal officers should quietly allow the sewer-gas to poison the people around. If he had proceeded in this matter, as he might have done, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act, and taken immediate action, instead of postponing the case on the representations of Mr. Suntook, the matter would have been already disposed of. But he amended the notice, which had been sent to Mr. Suntook, and the result was the present petition. (Hear, hear.) He did not blame Mr. Suntook in any way, because he appeared to be actuated by a mistaken sense of his duties and rights.

Mr. Mehta said it seemed to him to be unfortunate that the Chairman had placed his proposition before the meeting in the form in which he had done, because, if they referred to the Municipal Act, they would find that the Commissioner alone could deal with the case. It was also unfortunate that Mr. Nowrozjee had gone into the individual merits of the case. The powers of the Municipal Commissioner were defined in the Municipal Act, and the Corporation could not interfere with those powers ; and it seemed to him, therefore, that they could not ask the Municipal Commissioner to report on his own legal powers and functions. Therefore he thought that they clearly could not go into a discussion of this particular case, or ask the Commissioner to favour a report on it. Indeed, nothing could be more unfortunate than for the Corporation to enter into the merits of any individual case. There were, however, one or two general questions upon which they might ask the Commissioner to make a report. The Corporation had authorised certain experiments to be carried out in regard to house connections, the result of which had not yet been laid before the Corporation. When the result of those experiments was made known, they would be in a better position to say what was the best way of providing house connections. It would be unfortunate if one system were forced upon houseowners, when another system might perhaps be found to be better. It seemed to him, therefore, that a report might very properly be asked of the Commissioner as to the result of those experiments, and on the general question of house connections. He would, therefore, ask the Chairman to alter his proposition to the extent of asking the Commissioner to make a report on the general question raised in the petition.

Mr. Geary said he did not propose to look into the matter, especially as it affected himself and the buildings he occupied. But there were certain features in connection with it, which, he thought, were of great public interest. The voluminous correspondence which had been printed by Mr. Suntook and sent to all the members of the Corporation was intended to show this grievance. In the year 1880, when the premises occupied by the *Bombay Gazette* were built, a complaint was made to the Municipal officers that there was an intolerable nuisance from Mr. Suntook's premises. A certain amount of sewer effluvia arose from those premises and escaped into the *Gazette* office. Now, Mr. Suntook's grievance was this, that he had been served with a summons to abate a nuisance which had been in existence for three years. A summons issued even after that length of time was not likely to be heard if such speeches as that which Mr. Nowrozjee had delivered were allowed to intervene. Mr. Suntook alleged that the Municipal officers had taken out the summons because, the *Bombay Gazette* being a journal possessing great influence, they hoped to gain the good-will of that paper. Mr. Geary would, however, remind them that there was only one *Gazette* in Bombay, while there were 20,000 or 30,000 houses. As to the reality of the nuisance, which Mr. Suntook said he did not originate from Mr. Suntook's house, there was no question whatever ; and Mr. Suntook himself was aware of it. At the very time that the building occupied by the *Bombay Gazette* was being completed, Mr. Suntook deliberately opened a series of ventilating holes from his building (which he raised a few feet high), right into the buildings which were occupied by him (Mr. Geary). The stench coming from these holes was so intolerable that Mr. Suntook was asked to stop the nuisance and stop up the holes, but he [illegible] planks [illegible] purpose of preventing the stench, as far as possible. Mr. Geary thought that hardly a month passed but two or three members of his staff were attacked with fever in some form or other [illegible] that was called in stated [illegible] were taken ill owing to the sewer-ga[illegible] and every doctor [illegible]bourhood [illegible] that the sickness was [illegible] emanating from the neighbourhood [illegible] steps would have been taken to abate that foul nuisance when he went into the *Gazette* buildings three years ago, he would certainly have gone to law, and taken the matter, if necessary, to the High Court. The Municipal officers would, no doubt, do their duty in carrying out the law, and they had promised him that if Mr. Suntook still persisted in doing nothing, they would surely bring him to book. He (Mr. Geary) was sorry that a gentleman like Mr. Nowrozjee should have risen from his seat and raised false issues. He had a right to complain of the conduct of Mr. Suntook. That gentleman wanted to represent himself as the victim of *zoolum* ; but he had, so far from being a victim, been a public enemy, in that he was deliberately poisoning a large establishment (hear, hear), which for the very money which he had laid out in printing the correspondence, he might have put down the nuisance. The other day, Dr. C. F. Khory, who had rooms on the premises, died of cholera. Whether he got it from the sewer emanations, or not, nobody could tell. But if he got it from the sewers, Mr. Suntook would have to answer for it morally. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geary thought that if Mr. Nowrozjee had understood how the matter really stood, he would not have risen to make the remarks which he had made.

Mr. Nowrozjee explained that all his remarks were founded upon the allegations contained in Mr. Suntook's petition, and not upon any knowledge independently acquired by himself.

Mr. Geary said that was precisely the case. Mr. Nowrozjee had been misled by Mr. Suntook's statement of alleged facts. If a case of this kind were to be brought on for discussion and an implied censure cast upon the Municipal officers, the ultimate state of Bombay would be much worse than it was, and that state was, in some respects, [illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] Mr. Mehta's sugg[illegible] had no objection to adopt to report on the general [illegible] ask the Commissioner took's petition.

The Commissioner remarked that [illegible] in Mr. Suntook [illegible] to him for a report until the case had be[illegible] in the police court. In the building i[illegible] Khory—a man who was an ornament to [illegible] profession—had died, there was direct connection with the sewer, and the Municipal [illegible] ment had taken action not to est[illegible] connection, but to make the existing [illegible] so as to prevent sewer-gas from enterin[illegible] It was very probable, the Commission[illegible] that valuable life (Dr. Khory's) had [illegible] through the continual influence of sewer[illegible] on his constitution in the building in w[illegible] his office.

Dr. Blanc said he thought it was the Corporation to support to the utmost of [illegible] the Executive officers of the Municip[illegible] the discharge of their duties. If they [illegible] stead of strengthening their hands [illegible] that the work in Bombay would suffer [illegible] that sanitation especially would [illegible] what it should be. He thought that a[illegible] vations which had been made by M[illegible] need not refer to the speech of Mr. Nov[illegible] he really could not well understand [illegible] of Mr. Nowrozjee's experience and [illegible] knowledge came there and made a [illegible] the Municipal officers and backed [illegible] law, his conduct was a thing which [illegible] him.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—I did not mean to [illegible]

Dr. Blanc.—My impression was [illegible] he said, be far better if the letter [illegible] allowed to be read, and the matter [illegible] posal of the Executive. He moved as [illegible] ment that the Municipal Officer be [illegible] carry out the law in reference to [illegible] of the Health Department.

Mr. Geary seconded the amendment.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he would [illegible] to modify the amendment. The idea [illegible] nicipal Commissioner should be req[illegible] out the law ! Why, the Corporatio[illegible] think of preventing him from carryin[illegible] did so. The matter had been gone [illegible] The Commissioner would be violating [illegible] year from carrying out the law ? Nothing [illegible]

Mr. Moolji remarked that [illegible] tell the officers of the Municipali[illegible] been negligent in the discharge of [illegible]

Mr. Mehta said he understood [illegible] Dr. Blanc's intention was, of co[illegible] the sort ; his intention was to stre[illegible] of the Municipal Commissioner [illegible] that the Corporation [illegible] ask the Commissioner to carry out [illegible] to the matter, as the sections of [illegible] empowering the Commissioner [illegible] Corporation. The Corporation [illegible] Municipal sewers were [illegible] Municipal Commissioner to exercise [illegible] amendment, and Dr. Blanc, by [illegible] position.

Mr. Bhaishunker supported the [illegible]

Mr. D'Aguiar asked if the [illegible] be called upon to defray the [illegible] connection, or if the expense [illegible] Municipality.

Dr. Blanc remarked that the object was to make it clearly [illegible] Corporation supported the Executive. If that was understood there would be no need of his pressing the amendment. If they asked the Commissioner to report on the petition, it would be inferred that they were doubtful in their minds as to who was right—the Commissioner or the petitioner.

Mr. Kapadia said it was a pity to blame Mr. Nowrozjee. (A laugh.) He added that sometimes an individual case was of great importance as affecting the generality of the public. If the Corporation were not to be called upon to express an opinion in an individual case, what were they there for. If the Commissioner alone was to give an opinion, the Corporation might just as well shut up at once.

Dr. Shaik Cassum proposed an amendment, that the consideration of the petition from Mr. Suntook should be postponed until the result of the case before the magistrate in regard to the matter is known.

The Commissioner remarked that the building belonging to Mr. Suntook was not out of the area for which house connections had been sanctioned, and that therefore the question of sanction was not involved in the case.

Major Portman then moved an amendment, that the Corporation declined to interfere with the Municipal Commissioner in the execution of his duty.

Mr. C. A. Turner seconded this amendment.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta then proposed the following composite amendment :—"That Mr. Suntook be informed that the Corporation declines to interfere with the action of the Municipal Commissioner in this case, and that the Corporation request the Commissioner to report on the general question of house connections in view of their being generally introduced." He remarked that it was most unfortunate for Mr. Suntook to have allowed himself to make personal insinuations, which were unjustified and uncalled for.

Dr. Blanc said he would be glad to second the first part of Mr. Mehta's amendment, but that he could not accept the second part, as it would strengthen the hands of Mr. Suntook before the magistrate.

Mr. Geary concurred with Dr. Blanc in regard to the second part of Mr. Mehta's amendment. That amendment, if carried, would support Mr. Suntook in an indirect way. He would go before the magistrate ; say that the controversy had not yet been decided, and that he had been right all along ; and beg him to dismiss the case or adjourn it *sine die.* It was not the intention of the Corporation to strengthen the hands of Mr. Suntook or to interfere with his rights either on one side or the other. If the Chairman decided to exercise the privilege which he possessed of dividing Mr. Mehta's amendment, he hoped the first part would be unanimously carried, and that the second part would be unanimously rejected.

A vote was then taken, and the original proposition of the Chairman was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE POLICE GRANT.

WE copy from the Blue-book to which we referred on Saturday the following extracts from despatches of Lords Hartington and Kimberley on the subject of the withholding of a portion of the Police grant from the Bombay Corporation, as an enforced contribution towards the administration of the C. D. Act, with which the Corporation had declined to have anything to do :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of Bombay.

No. 28, Statistics and Commerce, dated 20th October, 1882.

SIR,—In continuation of my despatch of 15th September, 1881, No. 29, I have to inform your Excellency that, in a letter from the Government of India on the general question of the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, they express a very decided opinion that the action of your Government, appealed against by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in retrenching from the annual police grant a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year towards certain expenses connected with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act was impolitic, was not fair to the Corporation, was in violation of a distinct understanding, and was in contravention of their wishes, clearly communicated to you upon more than one occasion.

2. After careful consideration of the reasons stated by the Government of India in support of this view, of the memorial of the Corporation, and of your letter No. 16 of 9th June, 1881, I regret that I have found myself obliged to come to the same general conclusion as the Government of India.

3. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will withdraw the orders appealed against, and will refund to the Corporation the sums withheld under them.

4. I request also that the Corporation may be informed that I have passed a decision upon their memorial favourable to its prayer.

5. As regards the question of the re-introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay, I have addressed to the Government of India a separate despatch, after consideration of which they will doubtless communicate with you. I have, &c.

(Signed.) HARTINGTON.

Extract Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 69 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 3rd May, 1883.

My Lord Marquis,—I have considered in Council your letter, dated 20th February last, No. 2 (Municipalities), together with a letter of the Government of Bombay (dated 19th January), referred to therein, relative to the retrenchments made by that Government during the past three years from their contribution towards the cost of the police of the city of Bombay, on account of certain expenses incurred in connection with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay.

2. In my predecessor's despatch of the 20th October last, No. 180, Lord Hartington informed your Excellency that he was disposed to concur in your opinion that the Government of Bombay should be invited to withdraw their orders, and to restore the grant to the Corporation ; and in a despatch of the same date it was intimated to the Government of Bombay that the Secretary of State was of the same opinion, and could refund to the Corporation the sums withheld.

3. Having given the further letters before us the most careful consideration, I have come to [illegible] the proceedings [illegible]

[illegible] caddy- [illegible] No. 120, containing [illegible] bounded on the [illegible] by the Bengalpoora [illegible] are made up to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tankbunder by order of Mr. Jairazbhoy Sittaram—

Ex s.s. Colaba.

100 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1883.

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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, &c.,
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Messrs. S. & W., are AGENTS for Messrs. CURTIS, SONS and Co., Manchester, for the supply of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, through whom BOILERS and ENGINES and MILL GEAR are obtained from Messrs. HICKS HARGREAVE and Co., Bolton.

Any contract works supervised ; SURVEYING undertaken by the day ; VALUATION done on moderate terms. Any kind of Civil and Mechanical Engineering undertaken.

Our Terms are lower than those of any other professional Firm in Bombay.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR. { T. W. SCOTT, C. E., Architect. N. N. WASLEKAR, C. E., M. E., &c.

20th July, 1883.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

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opinion, not one to which Provincial revenues can properly be called upon to contribute. It might certainly be held that Government was warranted in spending money from the general revenues in protecting the health of soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's Army and Navy in towns where these classes constitute the principal part of the inhabitants or furnish the chief motive for the existence of the place as a centre of population. But in the Indian Presidency towns the number of European soldiers in garrison is quite insignificant, while the sailors, for whose benefit the Act was on its introduction said to be largely intended, are men of the mercantile marine, who receive no such special protection in any of the commercial ports at home. If the application of Provincial revenues for the benefit of these very limited classes is, as we think it is, unjustifiable, their expenditure appears to be still less defensible when devoted to the support of a system which involves interference with the general civil population of a large commercial town, and limits its operations to that one town. The strictly local character of the measure furnishes, indeed, the strongest possible ground for holding that, whenever it is put in operation, the whole of the expense should fall upon the particular Municipality to which it may be applied. But the Act is so much disliked by the people that, were municipalities left to do as they like in this matter, they would certainly act exactly as the Bombay Municipality has done, and decline to contribute anything whatever towards its cost. It is very desirable that in such domestic matters municipalities should not be overridden by Government action. But if the Government ought not to apply the general revenues to the working of the Act, and if the municipalities will not voluntarily supply funds, it is difficult to see how the Act is to be maintained in any shape. In its letter No. 759, of the 26th July, 1880, the Government of Bengal, which has always strongly supported the Act, represented that it was "altogether wrong that the general tax-payers of the province should be required to pay for the supervision and medical treatment of the public women of one large town," and proposed to make the Act self-supporting by levying monthly fees upon the registered women, the provisions of the law as to registration being at the same time made more stringent. We need hardly remind your lordship of the objections which would fairly be taken to Government raising a revenue from prostitution, even though the proceeds were entirely devoted to defraying the cost of working the Act and to the medical treatment of the women registered under it.

The evil effects of venereal diseases, great as they may be in individual cases, are very small indeed as compared with the evil effects of fever, dysentry, and the other ordinary diseases of India, either in respect of the suffering they cause, or the influence they exercise on the health and physique of succeeding generations. Sanitary works, more especially works of drainage and water-supply, are much required in nearly all Indian cities and towns to remove very evident local causes of disease, but want of funds is a standing difficulty in the way of their construction. The money spent in carrying out the Contagious Diseases Act, no matter from what source it is derived, might with greater advantage be devoted to the construction of such sanitary works, and to other measures much more likely to benefit the health of the community at large than any system of lock hospitals. The evils inseparable from the Act are, as we hope we have shown, great; the benefit derived from it is, on the other hand, very doubtful. In Calcutta, where, during nearly twelve years, a greater effort has been made to attain success than in any other Indian city, the results have been at best unsatisfactory and uncertain. Venereal disease still continues very prevalent among the people, owing to the fact that the Act, as it stands, is quite insufficient to bring prostitution under control. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, in spite of all the money and labour expended on it, not more than half the prostitutes of the town are now under surveillance. It is found that it can only be successfully worked if the area of its operation is extended, and the powers of the police to compel the continued registration of prostitutes and to arrest defaulters summarily are largely increased; and neither of these steps commend themselves to our judgment. We have considered at length only the case of Calcutta, because it is only there that the Act has been persistently and thoroughly worked. If sufficient justification for its continuance cannot be found in the circumstances of Calcutta, certainly none is forthcoming in respect of either Madras or Bombay. In Madras the Act seems to have had no effect whatever upon the health either of the European troops or on the civil population, the hospital admission rate from syphilis in the case of the former having risen from 159 per 1000 in 1871 to 390 per 1000 in 1879; while as regards the civil population the Annual Reports show that the number of syphilitic cases admitted into the Madras hospitals is not only yearly growing, but is in excess of those reported in Bombay, although the Act has been in abeyance in Bombay, and the population is nearly 200,000 over that of Madras. In Bombay the local distribution of the population throws peculiar difficulties in the way of any attempt to restrict the application of the Act to women frequented by Europeans in the manner now being tried in Calcutta, and there are grounds for believing that as regards the women themselves, no such line of distinction can, in fact, be drawn in that town. If the Act is to be worked

n this country have also proved un-
as these measures are not taken
of 1868, but in accordance with
r the Cantonment Act, and as the
he steps to be adopted for deal-
disease among the troops is
ideration, we shall, fo

mington and Co.
GENOA.
ndy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
tia s—19 bales brown casing paper, S. S. Narralwalla.
FROM VENICE.
Venetia s—20 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Ancona s—40 cases brandy, Chooneelall Vurjeewandas.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—320 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co: 4,066 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 211 cwts myrabol ans, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

Cascapedia s—100 bales cotton, Hurrydass Soonderdass; 72 bales wool, Rowjee Jootha; 104 bales cotton waste, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck and Co; 58 bales cotton, Mugon Jetha; 4,007 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Energia s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,775 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Thorndale s—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Toledo s—3,350 cwts rapeseed and 250 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva s—3,500 cwts wheat and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—2,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Cascapedia s—4,380 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—117 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 6th Aug., which either party had informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order when required.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

185-83—Shapurjee and T.—Premavahoo vs Muljee Purshotum—Hore C. and B.
189-83—Janardhen G.—Atmaram Sagoon vs Soondar Pandurung—Shapurjee and T.
191-83—Shapurjee and T.—The New Piecegoods Bazar Co. vs Tribhowandas Jugjewandass—Macfarlane and E.
194-83—Shapurjee and T.—G. E. Pilcher and another vs J. Sinclair Irrie—Prescot and W.
197-83—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett vs Soorjee Poonja and another—Smith and r.

Long Causes.

356-82—Tobin and R.—The London B. and M. Bank vs. Narayen Dhondoba—Janardhun G.—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

330-80—Bomanji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

Long Causes.

119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khutree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai—Shapurjee and T.

those who are agitating on such a matter, thereby spreading discontent and animosity between the different races throughout the land. From the experience I have gained after a service of 26 years under Government, I am well aware of the great difference that exists in the administration of justice by European and Native magistrates (and, if required, I can mention cases in support of my statement), where the ends of justice have not been attained when administered by natives; but in all cases, whether civil or military, strict impartiality has been shown, and justice duly meted out, when the presiding officers have been Europeans. History affords no proof of the Government of a conquered country being vested in any other than the paramount power; and I can safely assert that with the exception of the obese and feeble Bengalis who would be found utterly incapable of defending their country should an emergency arise, no other race of India would hail the passing of a measure, which, instead of improving or ameliorating the present condition of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, would simply entail disasters and misfortunes unheard of and unprecedented on this unhappy land; and that if Government is desirous of completely mining this country, it cannot do so better or sooner than by passing this obnoxious Bill. My object therefore in addressing you is that no heed at all should be paid to these clamorous Babus; that this (already a source of discord and ill-feeling) be consigned to the flames; and that the Government of the country be carried on the same principles as heretofore."

PROJECTED ENGLISH RAILWAY FROM QUETTA TO THE BOSPHORUS.

THE *Englishman* writes:—A project is before the Government of India for no less a scheme than a railway all the way from Quetta to Kandahar, Herat, and Sarrakhs, thence across Northern Persia and Asia Minor to the shores of the Bosphorus. This gigantic undertaking has been projected by some English gentlemen of repute in the engineering world, and the Government of India has been asked to give the subject a favourable consideration. The scheme has been worked out in great detail, so that we must conclude the projectors have earnest belief in the feasibility of carrying out what will certainly seem to most men a visionary scheme. The projectors believe, of course, that the line would prove a financial success. The section running through Asiatic Turkey would, it is thought, prove a paying concern owing to local traffic, independently of the fact that it would constitute a portion of the overland route to India. The sections through Khorassan, and on from Sarrakhs to Herat and Quetta, present prospects less favourable from a commercial point of view; but the well known tendency of a line of railway to develope trade along its course is taken into account, and it is contended that the great natural resources of these regions would be roused into activity by the line and so a trade be created. Besides, the through traffic from India is calculated at a favourable rate. As compared with the Euphrates Valley route, the proposed line is regarded as possessing the advantages of passing for about half its length through a more fertile country, and of minimising the sea voyage in the journey between India and England.

It is to be feared that, in spite of the apparent advantages of the scheme, the support forthcoming from the Government of India must be limited to the expression of sympathy. A railway through Asia Minor would unquestionably be a source of great benefit to that country. The Ottoman Government is, however, more concerned with the matter than the Government of India. The English Foreign Office is no doubt prepared to use its influence to obtain the necessary concessions for this portion of the line. Again Khorassan would reap many advantages from a railway running through its length, but there seems to be small likelihood of English speculators being successful in accomplishing the work in the present attitude of the Shah towards every thing English, and then too the same influence which was fatal to Baron Reuter's concessions is likely to be felt here also, were such a project put before the Shah. The Russians have a line of their own in course of construction on the other side of the Khorassan Mountains, and are not likely to tolerate, if they can help it, a rival undertaking on the other side of the border. The influence of English diplomacy, it is humiliating to confess, is at present at a low ebb in Teheran. But supposing the Shah's support obtained for the line to run through his dominions, matters do not seem to be yet ripe for railway construction in the country between Sarrakhs and Quetta. Commercial considerations in that part of the world must at present be subordinate to political necessities, nor are we disposed to believe that the proposed line, supposing it ever constructed, will be of any great service to India as far as the transit of merchandise is concerned. The chief portion of the trade of India will continue to be with the United Kingdom, and where such immense distances have to be traversed as the route from India to England, merchandize is more easily and conveniently transported by sea than by railway. The proposed line would probably not divert a single ton of goods destined for England. Passengers, mails, and light parcels would be carried overland, and our trade
Central Asia would probably receive
the line would not produce any
f the trade of India.

BENGAL.

A *Statesman*.—Though often dis-
he views of the *Statesman*, and at
ch, we are bound to acknowledge
ability with which that journal
most public questions under its
e. It is with consequent regret,
ceive rumour that a change in the
pending: one, moreover, which will
sidered as neither conducive to the
or the best interests of the paper
concerned.—*oneer*.

THE EXHIBITION.—Amongst the novelties which are likely to be introduced to the public during the ensuing Exhibition, we are informed, on good authority, a captive-balloon from Germany is
con attention what like the one which attracted
stat will ascend n Paris in 1878. This monster
uredly-attached periodically and convey in a
ance of a quarter of a number of people to a
eresting addition to the Another no less
be an aquarium, 160 feet in many attractions
es from every part of India, and if procurable which
n abroad will be exhibited in their natural
ment. The last, and perhaps most useful depart-
nt projected is a ladies' court—in which the
dicraft of the fair portion of the population of
ia will be exhibited—and, where so desired,
l.—*Englishman*.

RSON AND THEFT.—We hear that the cause of
fire which destroyed the Suburban Municipal
lding at Alipur has at last been discovered. It
y be in the recollection of our readers that in
rch or April last the above building and most of
contents, including Government securities and
rency notes to the amount of nearly half a lakh,
e destroyed by fire. It was then supposed that
fire was caused by lightning, though the
gisterial inquiry then held raised considerable
bt on this point. It appears that some of the
rency notes supposed to have been destroyed by
were lately traced to the hands of a darwan of
Municipal office, who has since made a clean
ast of it, implicating some of the Municipal
ks, at whose instigation the act of incendiarism
perpetrated. The case is now pending before
Magistrate's Court at Alipur, but a singular
connected with the case is, that no regular
uiry was ever made by the Municipal
horities.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

EATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—A few days ago, a
ngalese lady, named Jane Dias, died in North
ck Town, at the ripe old age of 103 years. She is
mother of Mr. John Dias, late of the Madras
ilway, Codoor Station. She has left another son,
o is employed in the Board of Revenue.—*Mad-*
Times.

TRAMWAYS WANTED FOR MADRAS.—The probable
have now no tramways in Madras
e disastrous failure of the Company
o work lines in this town. On that
is marked in the tramway engineer's
ble and unprofitable." But we say
htest hesitation that any conclusions
e facts of the previous failure may
de as wholly misleading. It is no-
Company was started for specula-
nd the working of the tramways
ed to quite a remarkable degree
and incompetence. The total
or less than 7 miles of line
nore than £90,000, or to about
ile, whereas £6,000 per mile
be sufficient to lay down and
p a system of tramways in Madras.
obviously impossible to say that
failure, therefore tramways in
ossible. Indeed from the traffic
even this promoter-begotten and
anaged Company, we should be
that a hopeful forecast for any
uine enterprise might be drawn.
he very material benefits that a
s would confer on our town, we
Municipal Commissioners to en-
l on some competent person or
e scheme into consideration.—

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act
re.
Mr. W. D.
Ghazipore,
Faizabad, vic
Mr. C. Pat
Cawnpore, to
Ghazipore.
Mr. A. F.
Agent, Benare
Agent of Bare
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Mr. S. T. M
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JU
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further orders.
Mr. John You
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Mr. Patrick Stu
Police, Kistna Dist
continue to offic
Coimbatore Dist.
E. S. B. Stevenson

OVINCES, PUNJAB, ND OUDH.

E AT ALLAHABAD.—It is stated
Mr. Pearson has received does
possibility of the formation of a
ge in Allahabad; but that the
er it is or is not to be virtually
tion of the Government of the
Pioneer.

r.—A sad accident occurred at
to the young daughter of the
It appears that while the child
t for a drive a madman rushed
horse, and on the animal plung-
of the conveyance were thrown
ll on her head and broke her
ing instantaneous. We do not
d the internal arrangements of
ts madmen to be loose on the
uire why the man who caused
been apprehended.—*Pioneer.*

—The Simla correspondent of
"Once more has the celebrated
to conversation, and this time
shion. It seems that a respect-
gislative Council, not long resi-
ssessed with a curious halluci-
, which he has been heard to
re than once. His delusion is
mly believes that some time
s the other night his sleeping
was invaded by a number of
He declares (such is the power
these young men advanced
nd, laying hands upon him,
ncredible as it may sound, he
leader of the band then read
sonorous tones, ending with
, or not guilty, silent mem-
the least serious consequence
nd to have permanently over-
igorous mind."

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BORDEAUX—WHITE.
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PURE SHERRY.
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SUPERIOR WHISKY.
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BURGUNDY—WHITE.
SPARKLING AND WINES.
STILL GERMAN WINE
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RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
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WATERPROOF,

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

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LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.

THE "GOBLIN BANGLE"
IN SOLID SILVER
With five Grotesque little Imps Pendant from it.

THE "HORSE-SHOE BANGLE."

A "Parte Bonheur" Bracelet, on which is engraved the motto "Wear for good luck." The Horse shoe opens with a novel spring movement, to admit of the Bracelet being passed over the hand.

YE BOATING SOUVENIR,
A LIGHT SILVER BROOCH,
For *fichu*, lace "Cloud" or Bonnet Strings.
This style of Brooch is much in vogue.

THE SILVER "JAPANESE FAN" BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Richly engraved and with Bird and Butterfly, in rich raised gold.

THE "HANDY" SCENT BOTTLE.

This convenient bottle for either salts or scent is now coming much into vogue, ze rendering it easily portable, and owing to its being made *entirely of silver* it cannot easily roken; in four different patterns, Plain, Engraved, Engraved and Gilt, and Fluted.

A GENUINE NOVELTY.
(*Just ed.*)

THE SILVER CIGAR-CUTTER KEY CHARM.

A watch chain appendage, looking exactly like a silver key; on pressing the top a steel blade descends to cut the cigar end.

THE SILVER PUZZLE MATCH-BOX.

A match-box and whistle combined, for the pocket, a pretty and inexpensive present.

August 2, 1883.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THORPE AND CO.,

We have a large assortment of useful Requisites for the Voyage Passengers and Travellers very moderate in price, and ready for *immediate use*, or made to measure a few hours after the order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8	to	16 8
Travelling Suits	25 0	to	28 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0	to	35 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0	to	50 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4 4
Do. do. Collars			4 8
Best Oxford do.			5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool			8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to	12 8
Dressing Gowns	13 8	to	25 0
Warm Lamb's Wool Undervests	each		6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8 8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.		20 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks	per doz.		25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand Knitted	pair		3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each		6 8
Warm Gloves			1 8
Warm Mufflers			2 0
Travelling Caps			4 8
Best Tweed Hats			4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		5 8
Linen Faced Collars	doz.		0 8
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.		10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from			27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus			40 0
Railway Portmanteaus			13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags			5 0
Gladstone, or Expanding Bags			28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted	complete.		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from		30 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		33 0
Ladies' Air Tight Dress Boxes, in cases	28 0	to	38 0

		Rs. as.
Ladies' Sun Hats		8 8
Overland Chairs		4 0
Despatch Boxes, with Leather Covers		65 0
Tan Canvas Leggings		6 8
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets		2 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8	to	4 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2 8
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	2 0
Sponges	from	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 12
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case		10 0
Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2 0
Holdalls, with strong Leather Straps		18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c	5 8 to	7 8
Vulcanized India Rubber Travelling Baths		16 8
Waterproof Coats		7 0
Air Pillows		4 8
Air Cushions		5 8

THORPE AND CO.,

THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

SPECIAL GOODS FOR THE RAINS.

Serviceable Waterproof Coats, all sizes	...each	Rs. 8-0
„ „ Leggings	...pair	„ 4-0
„ „ Caps	...each	„ 2-8
Regulation Cavalry Capes, very best quality made	... „	„ 40 to 48
Gig Aprons with ring for strap	... „	„ 9-8
Waterproof Sheets and Sheeting, Umbrellas, &c.	...	
Gent's Stout, Laced, Walking-Boots, Water-tight, to measure	... „	, 16-8
India-rubber Long Boots	...pair	„ 22-8
Ladies' and Gent's Goloshes	... „	„ 3-8
Pure Saxony Flannel Shirts	... „	„ 9-0
„ Sleeping Suits...	..each	„ 16-8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

STONE'S $^{LG}_{A}$ (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST UNPACKED

A SPLENDID CONSIGNMENT OF

NEW GOODS.

				Rs. a.	
Children's Best Patent SHOES, superior quality			Size 5	3 6	per pair.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 6	3 8	do.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 7	3 12	do.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 8	3 14	do.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 9	3 15	do.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 10	4 4	do.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 11	4 6	do.
Do.	do.	do.	„ 12	4 8	do.

Also

A special consignment of BLACK and WHITE LACES, all widths, patterns.

SAMPLES SENT UPON APPLICATION.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S B. BRAND CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to the Bombay Club, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India.
Reserve Cuvée ....quarts, Rs. 54, pints Rs. 30 per doz.
First Quality ......quarts, „ 48, „ „ 26 „
Apply GODOWN-KEEPER,
LYON & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1873.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the ear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office ... 34, Cannon-street, London.
Chief Office in India ... 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS, £302,088.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE.

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."

Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs. 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 11 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
IVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HENRY CHARLES THORPE ROBINSON, C.S., late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bannu in the Punjab, deceased, who died on the 28th May, 1883, and Probate of whose Will (with effect throughout the whole of British India) has been granted to the undersigned one of the executors in such Will named, are hereby REQUIRED TO SEND in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned at his office, at No. 4, Strand, Calcutta, on or before the 15TH DAY of SEPTEMBER NEXT, after which date the undersigned will be at liberty to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

C. C. ROBINSON.
4, Strand, Calcutta, 16th July, 1883.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGI MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.

Samples and particulars upon application.

QUICK MARCH!

MOSQUITOES

Step off with the left foot if you sprinkle

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

(One teaspoonful to half-pint water)
about the Room.

ALL NOXIOUS PESTS HATE
THIS FLUID AS AN
ANGLO-INDIAN DOES THE PROCEDURE BILL.

TRY IT ONCE
AND EVER USE IT

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
63, MOODY-BAY
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

THE property of a gentleman, a well-built light MAIL-PHAETON, in thoroughly good order, by Simpson of Madras, with a pair of well matched grey Australian cobs, and a set of English-made double harness.

A powerful chestnut Arab HORSE, young, and over 15 hands high, broken to harness, make a good brougham or dog-cart horse, (price moderate).

Just arrived a new English-built stylish and light MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis T. Fulker of Salisbury.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Spplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs.	850
Do.	40		do.	„	750
Do.	fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each.			„	1,200
Do.	8	do.	500 do.	„	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500 do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the rliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

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